Coins of Banavasi

K. Ganesh

COINS OF BANAVASI

(c. 300 BC - AD 600)

K. GANESH

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
HISTORY	3
EARLY COINS AND COINS OF THE CHUTUS	13
THE PERIOD OF CONFUSION	33
COINS OF THE KADAMBAS OF BANAVASI	111
MISCELLANEOUS COINS	132
CONCLUSION	135
BIBLIOGRAPHY	139

CONTENTS

1

INTRODUCTION

Banavasi (14° 33' 0" North, 75° 1' 0" East) is a tiny town on the border of north Karnataka and Shimoga districts. Nestled deep in the forests of western ghats, this temple town is covered by Varada river on three sides. Banavasi is one of the oldest towns in the Karnataka state. It figures in inscriptions and literature as Vanavasa, Vanavasaka, Vanavasi, Banavase and Banavasi. It is stated in *Mahavamsa* that Asoka's emissary Buddha Rakshita was deputed to Vanavasi. Banavasi has grown around the Madhukeshwara temple built in the ninth century and dedicated to Lord Shiva. Pampa, the first poet of Karnataka, wrote his epic poems from Banavasi. Banavasi appears to have been the southern headquarters of the Satavahanas. The town was the capital of the Chutus and the Kadamba rulers.

Banavasi-mandala is one of the most ancient territorial divisions in the history of our country. Perhaps, Banavasi is the only territorial division, which has a very long history of over a thousand years from the fourth to the fifteenth century, undergoing, of course, changes in its jurisdiction and also changing hands from time to time during this long period. The mandala was formed in the fourth century AD, when according to the Talagunda inscription, Kadamba king Mayurasarma obtained from the Pallavas, the territory between the western ocean and Prehara. Prehara seems to stand for the river Malaprabha flowing across the Belgaum district to the north of Halsi.

It is not clear whether a Banavasi province was formulated during the period of the early Kadambas. The provinces appear to have been formed during the period of the Badami Chalukyas who succeeded them. The Surat plates of Vinayaditya speak of Banavasi obviously as provincial headquarters. During the time of the Rashtrakutas, Banavasi-mandala had taken a concrete shape with

a definition that it covered the area between Varada and Tungabhadra, thus extending over the area covering practically the whole district of Hangal, Shiggaon, Haveri, Byadgi, Ranebennur and Hirekerur taluks. It is during this period that it appears to have been named as Banavasi 12000 with 12000 villages included in it. During the period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, the division became a coveted one. During the days of Chalukyas of Kalyana and Seunas there was not much change in the extent of the division. But, later during the Vijayanagar period, it appears to have become much bigger than the original 12000 villages [Ritti 1996].

The Directorate of Archaeology in Karnataka and the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology in the University of Mysore carried out excavations at Banavasi from 1969 to 1972. Amongst the finds were large sized apsidal structure in Donigudda, large brick *chaitya* of the Satavahana times, a stone sculpture identified as that of Skandha resembling the Kartikeya figures found in Nagarjunikonda excavations and typical pottery of the Satavahana times. Amongst the coins found included a single punch-marked coin, few Satavahana coins and the coins of Chutu rulers.

The purpose of this monograph is to record the coins that were found at the town of Banavasi. While some of the coins are known through earlier excavations or finds, most of the coins recorded in this monograph come from a hoard found during 2006 (hereinafter called Hd2006). Many of the coins in this hoard are seen for the first time and also being recorded for the first time. Unfortunately, before this author came to know about the hoard, the coins were distributed amongst various coin dealers and sold to the coin collectors. What are recorded are the coins seen amongst some of the numismatists. While the coins published in this monograph may not represent all the coins in the hoard, it does show a representative sample. It is hoped that this work will serve as an important source for later studies. M. Vijayakumar of Tiruchengode, a well-known numismatist, helped in getting the photographs of many of the coins. A. Manoharan helped the author with the line drawings. The author thanks them for their help.

2

HISTORY

There is less clarity on the early history of the Banavasi region. It is stated in *Mahavamsa* that Asoka's emissary Buddha Rakshita was deputed to Vanavasi. Therefore, it can be assumed that Banavasi was important at least from 3rd century BC. The Satavahanas held sway over the region for a considerable span of their regime. Satavahana epigraphs from western India refer to the place as Vaijayanti and Vanavasi. An inscription from Nasik makes it clear that Gautamiputra Satakarni camped at Banavasi along with his army. Amatya Sivagupta was his representative. An epigraph of Satavahana king Vasisthiputra Siva Sri Pulumavi from Banavasi provides evidence of the Satavahana power over the region. The inscription written on basalt slab mentions that it was the memorial stone of the queen of Vasisthiputra Siva Sri Pulamavi. Perhaps this was the native place of the queen Mahadevi, as the memorial stone were normally raised in the native place of the deceased. However it is not clear whether the place was under the direct administration of the Satavahanas or whether there was any feudatory dynasty ruling over the region. Dr. Bhandarkar holds the view that there were three branches of family after Satakarni the son of Simukha (the founder of Satavahanas) and before Gautamiputra Satakarni. The elder one was ruling from Dharanikota in Andhra, the younger at Paithan and the third at Banavasi. For a period of a century, the Satavahanas appear to have been eclipsed by the Sakas. Towards the fag end of the Satavahana rule, certain collateral branches were ruling along with the main line. One such line was ruling in Kuntala. Kuntala Satakarni and Hala were the important rulers from this branch. Banavasi was perhaps the headquarters of this line.

As successors of the main family of Satavahanas the Chutus governed from Banavasi, which they developed as their capital. The names of the kings as known from their coins end with Ananda

(Chutukulananda, Mulananda, Sivalananda). However there is the problem in the construction of their chronology and genealogy.

The Chutus had matrimonial relationship with the Satavahanas. They are thus known by the name Chutu Satakarni in the Talagunda pillar inscription. Four inscriptions of this dynasty have been found and two are at Banavasi. They were the feudatories of the Satavahanas and they called themselves as Haritiputras as did the Satavahanas. Gautamiputra Satakarni, after his victory over Banavasi was probably responsible for not only enthroning the Chutus on the royal throne but also for their continued administration. The Malavalli pillar inscription mentions Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni as being the ruler of Vaijayanti. One of the earliest inscriptions from Banavasi is a Prakrit record, which is written in Brahmi characters of the third century AD. The inscription is carved on either side of a Naga stone in beautiful nail headed Brahmi characters. It belongs to Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni and records a gift of a Naga, a tank and Vihara by the king's daughter Sivaskandanagasri. The Nagarjunikonda inscription of Chantamula refers to Kodabalasri, the daughter of Virapurishadatta and sister of Chantamula II was Mahadevi or wife of Vanavasika Maharaja, the king of Banavasi. This king was Vishnu Rudra Sivalananda who was present on the occasion of the consecration of Astabhujasvami at Vijayapuri. The Sivalananda as seen on the lead coins may therefore be Vishnu Rudra Sivalananda of Nagarjunikonda epigraph. Raghunath Bhat provides interesting information on the name of the kings. Chutukulananda mentioned in Malavalli and Banavasi inscriptions as Vinhukada (Visnu Skanda) Chutukulananda Satakarni. Thus the prefix Visnu-Skanda in the case of Chutukulananda Satakarni and Visnu-Rudra in the case of Sivalananda are interesting combinations of the name of Brahmanical gods Visnu and Skanda (son of Siva) and Visnu and Rudra (Siva). That the Chutus patronized Brahmanical religions along with Buddhism is attested by temples dedicated to Mallapallideva i.e., Siva of Malavalli and Pranavesvara Siva of Talagunda both in Shikaripura taluk (Shimoga district). Raghunath Bhat provides the following genealogy.

Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni

↓

Sivaskanda Nagasri (c. 224-250)

↓

Son (Anonymous) ? (c. 250-275)

↓

Visnu Rudra Sivalananda Satakarni

↓

wife: Ikshvaku Kodabalasri (c. 275-314)

↓

Mudananda Satakarni (c. 314-340)

However, B.R. Gopal provides the following genealogy.

Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni I

↓

Sivaskanda Nagasri

↓

Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni II

According to Michael Mitchiner, the inscribed Chutu coinage is divisible into three consecutive series. These were issued in the names of the successive ruling families (and not rulers) – Chutukulananda, Mulananda and Sivalananda in that order. Mixed hoards observed contained coins of only Chutukulananda and Mulananda types and the Chutukulananda coin shows more wear from circulation than the Mulananda coins. Excavations at Chandravalli have shown that the Chutukulananda and Mulananda coins were buried earlier than Satavahana coins of Sri Yajna Satakarni. He also relates the Mulananda to the Mulananda coinage in Junar series bearing legend *Vasistaputra Isa Mulananda* (early AD 80). According to him the Chutukulananda series can be assigned a period from c. 30 BC to c. AD 70; the Mulananda series from AD 78 to AD 175 and Sivalananda series from AD 175

to AD 280 or later. Thus there is conflict in the chronology and genealogy of the Chutu's rule.

There is no clarity on what happened after the rule of the Chutus. Several scholars have speculated about the original homeland of the Pallavas and the route taken by them to reach Kanchipuram, their ultimate seat of power. According to some scholars, after the fall of Satavahana empire, the Chutus became the subordinate of the Pallavas. According to another theory the Chutus were related to the Pallavas. Some scholars refer them to as Chutu-Pallavas. They also aver that a branch of this family became independent later and the new dynasty came to be known as Pallavas. The Velurpalayam plates of Nandivarman III gives a long list of early Pallava rulers and also speak of a Chutu-Pallava, Virakurcha who it is alleged acquired political power by marrying among the Nagas. A copper plate from Hirehadagali (Bellary district) of this time states that Pallava Sivaskandavarman ruled over the region. Another Pallava record is found at Sakrepatna in Chikmagalur district. D.C. Sircar surmises that the successors of Chutus accepted the suzerainty of the Pallavas. According to him, the Sivaskandavarman mentioned in the Malavalli inscription is indeed a Pallava. The original grant was made by Chutukulananda Satakarni (mentioned previously) to Kondamana son of Takinchi. It included the village Sahala. To this Sivaskandavarman, described as Vaijayantipati has added eleven more villages and the grant was later on modified by a Kadamba king who was either Mayuravarma or his successor. There is difference of opinion amongst scholars on the observations made by D.C. Sircar. However the Pallavas do seem to have had control of the place before Mayuravarma came to power and established the Kadamba rule.

Things start becoming clear from the rule of the Kadambas of Banavasi. A combined study of the Talagunda and Gudnapur inscriptions indicates that Virasarman, his son Bandhushena and the latter's son Mayurasarman, belonged to a deeply religious family of *vaidika* Brahmanas. Of these, Mayurasarman, as a youthful *brahmacharin* had gone to the Pallava capital of Kanchi for prosecuting his studies in the *Ghatika* (institution of higher learning)

there. But, having had to face humiliation at the hands of the Pallavas who were staunch adherents to the *kshatra-vritti*, he hoisted the flag of rebellion, retreated to his place, and wrested from the Pallavas a chunk of their political power and territory and established his own kingdom. The first indigenous Karnataka kingdom was thus born. The Pallava contemporary of Mayurasarman was Siva-Skandavarman. Mayura, after he successfully defied the Pallava authority, preferred to change his surname 'Sarma' to 'Varma', which was indicative of the Kshatriya status. He made Banavasi his capital. His kingdom comprised of hilly region, western coast and Chitradurga district. It was the practice of naming the princes after their contemporaries at least in Karnataka and thus we see Mayuravarman assuming the name of his Pallava contemporary and thus came to be mentioned as Siva-Khadavamma in the Malavalli inscriptions (which D.C. Sircar doesn't agree as indicated earlier). He also assumed the title *Dharma-maharajadhiraja* after the fashion of Pallava Sivaskandavarman. According to the Talagunda inscription, the Pallavas thought it prudent to befriend the indignant Kadamba rebel by crowning him as king.

Mayuravarma was succeeded by his son Kangavarma who had to face several wars and suffer losses. His son and successor, Bagiratha is described as "the sole lord of the Kadamba land" and "the great sagara himself" to indicate that he retrieved the losses of the family. Bagiratha's son Raghu is said to have lost his life in a contest against the Pallavas. His younger brother, Kakusthavarma, who had functioned as a Yuvaraja, came to the throne. According to George Moraes, the Kadamba Empire reached the acme of its greatness during Kakusthavarma's rule. The Talagunda inscription hails him as "the ornament of the Kadamba Family". He is described as a "formidable warrior" who defied every danger. His prominence is proved by the fact that the great Gupta king, Skandagupta married one of his daughters. It is possible that Kakusthavarma's daughter was married to Kumara Gupta's son, Skanda Gupta. His daughter Ajitabhattarika, was married to the Vakataka ruler, Narendrasena. Similar alliances were concluded with the Bhatari chief, the Alupas and the Gangas, thus showing his statesmanship.

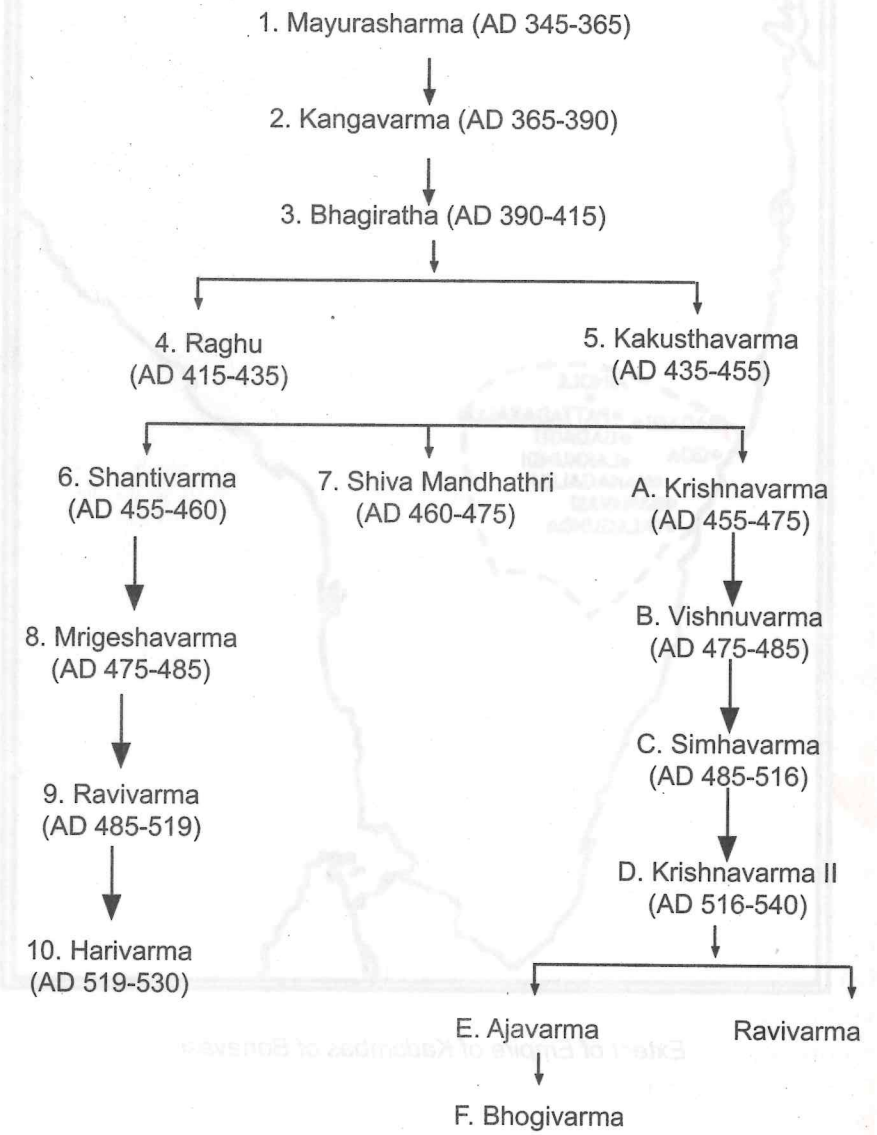
After Kakusthavarma, the Kadamba Kingdom was divided

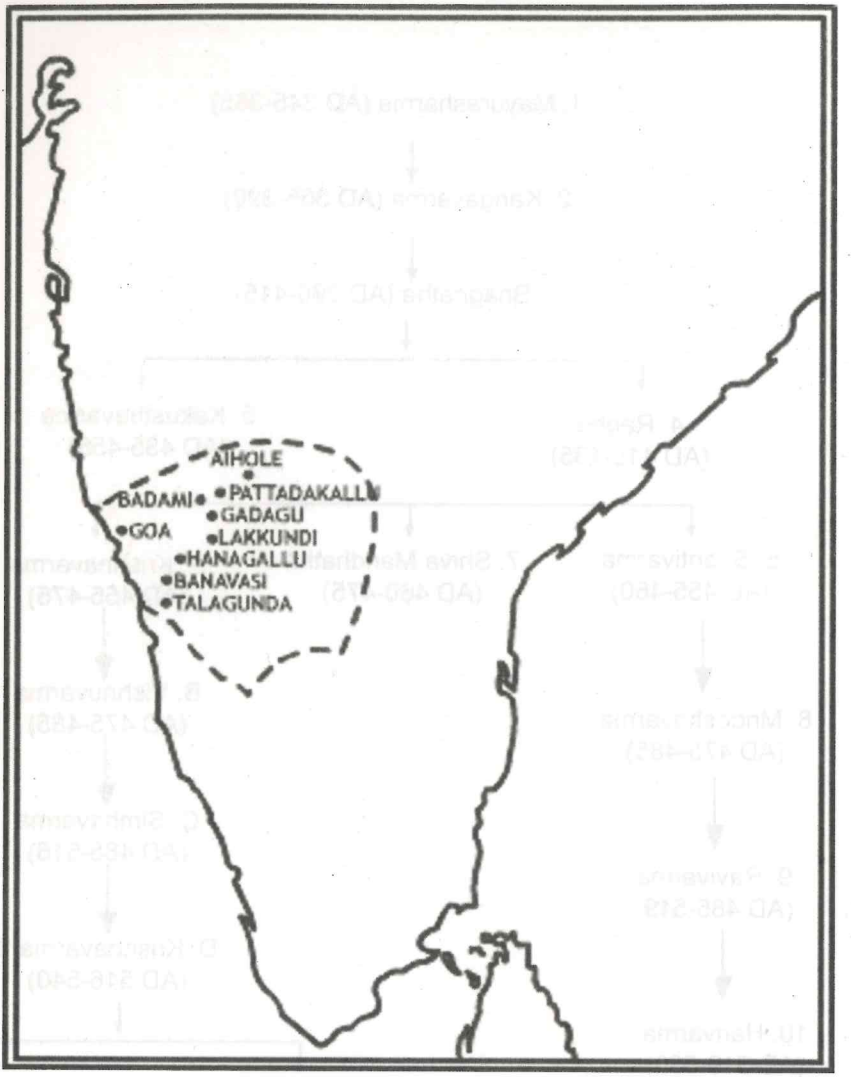
between his two sons, Shantivarma and Krishna Varma I, who commenced their independent rule simultaneously at Banavasi and Triparvata respectively. Shantivarma, who was associated with his father's administration, had a brief reign, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mrigeshavarma, who came into conflict with the Gangas and the Pallavas, married a princess from the Kekeyi family. After his death, his brother Shivamandhativarma acted as a regent to the former's son Ravivarma who came to the throne and his rule is the longest. Ravivarma left at least 10 records, wherein it is indicated that Punnatas, Alupas, Kongalvas and Pandyas were his subordinates. After his death, he was succeeded by his son Harivarma, whose brief, undistinguished rule was brought to an end by Krishnavarma II of the Triparvata line.

Krishnavarma I founded the Triparvata branch of the Kadambas. His capital Triparvata is identified as Halebid by Moraes and as Murgod in Belgaum district by K. P. Pathak. After Krishnavarma I, his son Vishnuvarma succeeded him. Vishnuvarma's Hebbtta record indicates that he had come to the throne with the help of the Pallavas. He was succeeded by Simhavarma. Simha's son Krishnavarma II who succeeded him, captured Banavasi by killing Harivarma. But soon, Badami Chalukya Pulakesin I, who must have been a subordinate of the Kadambas, overpowered him and the sovereign rule of Kadambas ended. Inscriptions speak about Krishnavarma's son Ajavarma and the grandson Bhogivarma. Both must have ruled as subordinates of the Chalukyas of Badami.

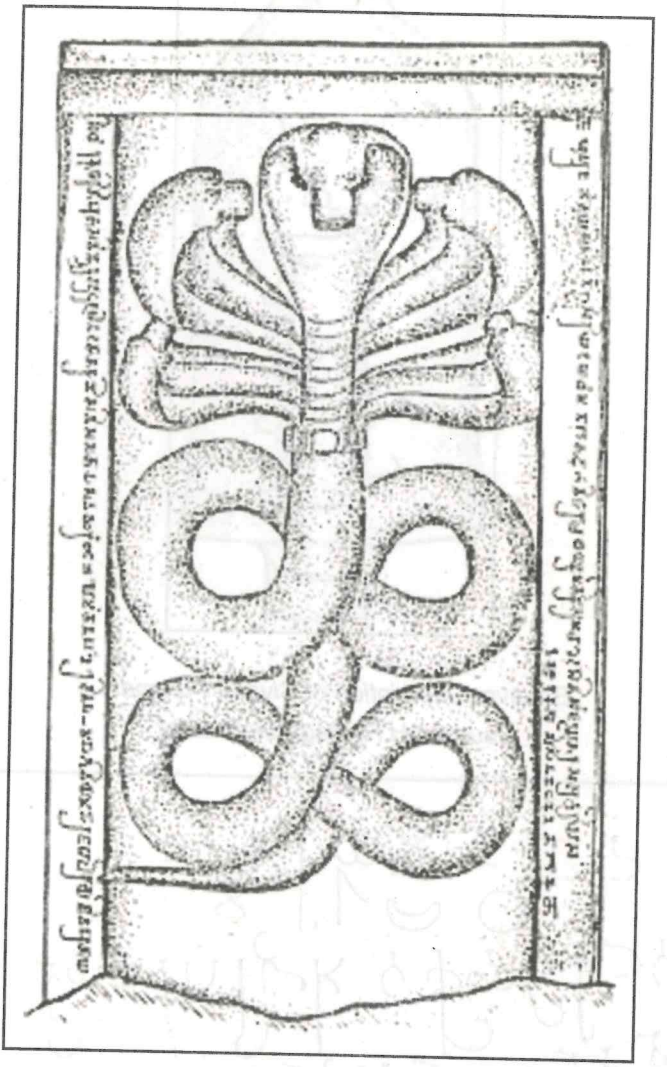
The Kadambas followed the Vedic religion. The Talgunda inscription begins with an invocation of Siva, indicating their saivite faith. They also patronized Jainism. Three grants of Mrigeshavarma record donations to the Jaina centres of worship. Huen Tsang the Chinese traveler-monk who was in India between 630-644 C.E, visited Banavasi. He has recorded that there were a hundred monasteries of both Hinayana and Mahayana sects with Buddhist monks and priests. Huen Tsang's special mention of sandalwood Buddha makes carvers of sandalwood (Gudigars) famous since ancient times.

Genealogy of Kadambas



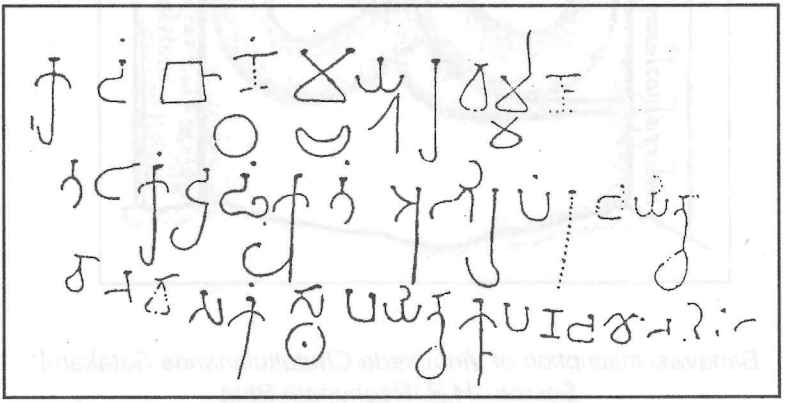


Extent of Empire of Kadambas of Banavasi



Banavasi Inscription of Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni
Source : H.R. Raghunath Bhat

Banavasi Inscription of Sivasri Pulumavi
Source : H.R. Raghunath Bhat



Chandravalli Inscription of Mayuravarma
Source : B. Rajashekarappa

3

EARLY COINS AND COINS OF THE CHUTUS

EARLY COINS (300 BC – AD 100)

The Directorate of Archaeology in Karnataka and the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology in the University of Mysore carried out excavations at Banavasi. These excavations yielded 11 coins in addition to some coins obtained by the local people from the rain gullies. The eleven coins obtained were

Punchmarked	–	1 coin
Satavahana	–	3 coins
Maharathi	–	1 coin
Chutus	–	2 coins
Mysore Wadeyars	–	2 coins
East India Company	–	2 coins

The punchmarked coin was found in the pre-Satavahana or Mauryan levels. Five punchmarked coins were seen in Hd2006. However all of them were in completely worn out condition. As already stated Asoka's emissary Buddha Rakshita was deputed to Vanavasi. However nothing much is known either through epigraphs or through numismatic evidences regarding the activities during the period. The coins do not provide evidence of Mauryan rule in this part of the country.

The details of Satavahana coins and Chutu coins are discussed in appropriate sections.

The Maharathi coin reported from Banavasi excavations was 28 mm in diameter and weighed 9.6 gm. It had on the obverse a standing bull and the Brahmi legend *Sadakana....Maharathisa*. In the reverse was a tree in railing. This is a known type and similar coins have been reported from Chitradurga, Karwar, Aihole and Chandravalli.

COINS OF THE SATAVAHANAS (AD 100 – AD 220)

The details of the Satavahana coins found during Banavasi excavations conducted by the Directorate of Archaeology in Karnataka are given below.

i. Lead, 8.3 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Lion.

Rev. Obliterated.

ii. Lead, 4.4 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Three-arched hill; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Gotamiputa…yana*.

Rev. Tree in railing; five-arched hill.

Possibly an issue of either Gautamiputra Satakarni III or Gautamiputra Yajna Satakarni.

iii. Lead, 2.3 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Standing bull, traces of Brahmi legend above.

Rev. Traces of Ujjain symbol.

The details of a coin in the possession of one of the collectors obtained from surface collection are given below.

iv. Potin, 20 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk, above *Siri Yana Satakaṇisa*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

This is a coin of Yajna Satakarni.

H.R. Raghunath Bhat reported lead coins of Siva Sri Pulumavi from Banavasi. These coins have elephant with upraised trunk and Brahmi legend *Siva Sri Pulumavi* on the obverse and Ujjain symbol on the reverse.

An inscription from Nasik makes it clear that Gautamiputra Satakarni camped at Banavasi along with his army. This should

have been around AD 70. However, all the Satavahana coins reported from Banavasi both in excavations and outside as surface collections are coins of later rulers. The Kondur hoard of Satavahana coins reported by Raghunath Bhat contained the coins of Sri Satakarni (AD 116 – 145), Siva Sri Pulumavi II (AD 145 – 152), Rano Satakarni (AD 152 – 166), Yajna Sri Satakarni (AD 167 – 196) and Sri Pulumavi (AD 203 – 210). Thus even the Kondur hoard is represented only by the coins of later rulers.

In Hd2006, the following Satavahana coins were noticed.

3.1. Potin, 0.67 gm, 16 mm (in unbroken condition).

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; on the left side is a rayed border.

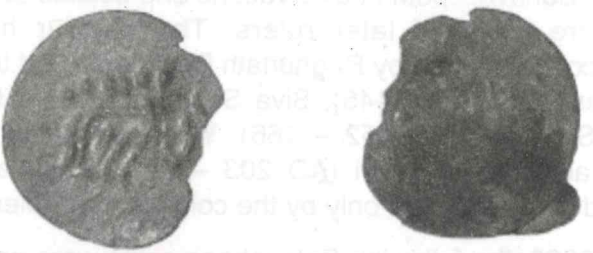
Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.2. Potin, 0.24 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; on the left side is a rayed border.

Rev. Traces of Ujjain symbol.

3.3. Potin, 0.30 gm, 10 mm.



Obv. Similar to 3.2 but the elephant is more stylized.

Rev. Blank.

3.4. Potin, 0.36 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; two dotted borders on the left side.

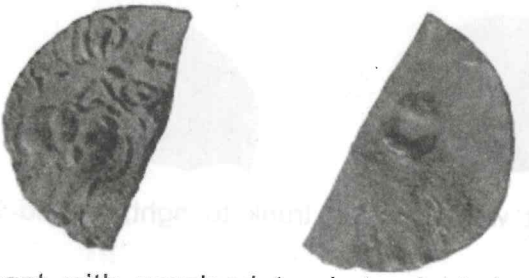
Rev. Blank.

3.5. Potin, 0.14 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; semblance of legend at the top.

Rev. Blank.

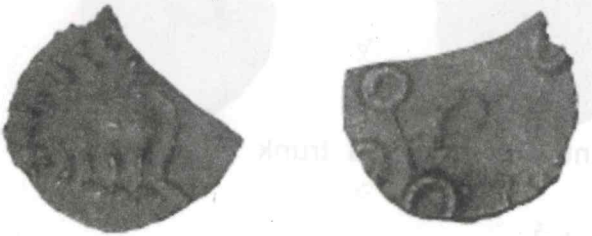
3.6. Potin, 0.55 gm, 18 mm (in unbroken condition).



Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend (*Pu*) *ḷu mā vi sa*.

Rev. Part of Ujjain symbol.

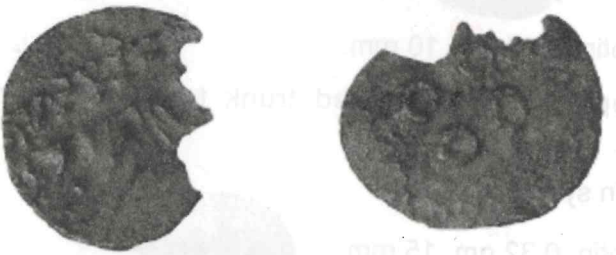
3.7. Potin, 0.88 gm, 16 mm (in unbroken condition).



Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Si ri Pu ḷu mā vi*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.8. Potin, 0.77 gm, 18 mm (in unbroken condition).



Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Pu ḷu mā vi sa*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.9. Potin, 0.87 gm, 18 mm (in unbroken condition).

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Si ri Pu ḷu mā vi sa.*

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.10. Copper, 1.01 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Pu ḷu mā vi.*

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.11. Potin, 0.46 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Pu ḷu mā vi.*

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.12. Potin, 0.32 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend.*Siri Yana.*

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.13. Potin, 0.62 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Satakaṇisa* (?).

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.14. Potin, 0.14 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Sri Sa*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

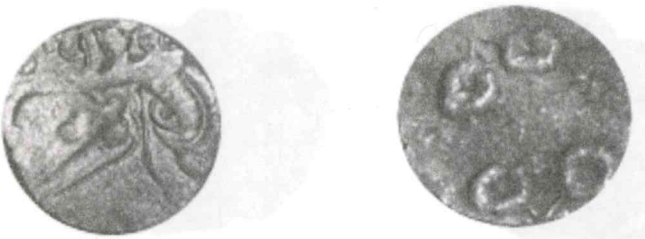
3.15. Copper, 0.1 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right.

Rev. Blank.

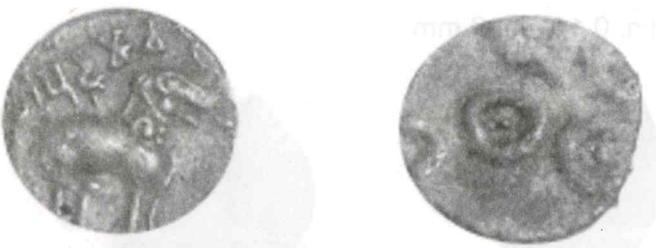
This is a very small coin compared to the rest.

3.16. Copper, 0.8 gm, 16 mm.



Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Si ri Pu ḷu mā vi.*
Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.17. Potin, 2.1 gm, 19 mm.



Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Si ri* Pu *ḷu mā vi.*
Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.18. Potin, 3.0 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *..ri Ya.*
Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.19. Copper, 0.9 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Sri Satakaṇisa*.
Rev. Ujjain symbol.

3.20. Potin, 1.1 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Elephant with upraised trunk to right; legend *Satakaṇisa*.
Rev. Ujjain symbol.

We see coins of later rulers in Hd2006. The coins with legend *Pulumavi* or *Pulumavisa* could be the issue of either Siva Sri Pulumavi or Sri Pulumavi. The coin with legend *Sri Yana* belongs to Sri Yagna Satakarni. The coin with legend *Satakanisa* or *Sri Sa* possibly belongs to Sri Satakarni. There are two distinct set of coins in Hd2006. Coins 3.1 to 3.14 appear to be local in nature and the poor quality of legend inscription on the coin continues after this period as evidenced from the coins described in next chapter. Coin 3.15 is a smaller uninscribed coin and is assigned to Satavahanas because of presence of elephent similar to those found in Satavahanas coins. Coins 3.16 to 3.20 are similar to those found in other hoards.

COINS OF THE CHUTUS (AD 100 – AD 280)

Before we proceed in listing the coins of the Chutus we need to arrive at their chronology. As already stated, there is difference of opinion amongst the scholars on their chronology and genealogy.

The following facts need to be considered before arriving at the chronology of the coinage of the Chutus.

1. After the fall of Satakarani, son of Simukha Satavahana and prior to Gautamiputra Satakarni's invasion of c. AD 70, there seems to be temporary loss of Satavahana power.

2. The Nasik inscription of Gautamiputra Satakarni records an order sent from his victorious camp at Vaijayanti (Banavasi) for transfer of ownership of land to a monastery. This is dated AD 70.

3. An inscription of Satavahana Vasisthiputra Siva Sri Pulumavi on a basalt slab mentions that it was the memorial stone of the queen of the king. Perhaps Banavasi was the native place of the queen Mahadevi or her death could have happened during Siva Sri Pulumavi's visit to Banavasi.

4. The Satavahana kingdom lasted till AD 220, after which there appears to be confusion (and lack of clarity) in this part of the country. Even during the last days, the Satavahana kings probably had minimal influence on their subordinate kings.

5. A Banavasi inscription of Haritiputra Vishnukada Chutukulananda Satakarni (regnal year 12), records a donation by the daughter of the Great King, in association with Prince Sivaskanda Nagasri.

6. The Malavalli epigraph of Haritiputra Vishnukada Chutukulananda Satakarni is dated the first year while the Banavasi inscription is dated the twelfth year. However palaeographically the one at Malavalli appears to be later than that at Banavasi.

7. No epigraph of Mulananda is known.

8. In AD 278, Vishnurudra Sivalananda Satakarni was ruling at Banavasi; as cited in the Nagarjunikonda inscription of the Abhira king Vasushena [Sircar, 1963]. This king probably is the same as the one whose coins are known.

9. Mixed hoards known contained only the lead coins of Chutukulananda and Mulananda types. The Chutukulananda series show more wear than the Mulananda types. The Mulananda types are more easily come across than the Chutukulananda types. This indicates that

   a. Chutukulananda types are earlier than the Mulananda types

   b. The Mulananda rule was longer than Chutukulananda

10. Sivalananda coins are scarce and are generally seen in the Hampi-Belgaum region [Mitchiner, 1998]. Only few coins have been noticed at Banavasi.

11. Chandravalli excavations have shown that the lead coins of Chutukulananda and Mulananda coins were buried earlier than the Satavahana coins of Sri Yajna Satakarni (AD 167 – 196).

12. Coins with legend Chutukulananda made of copper are known from Hd2006. They appear in Very Fine to Extra Fine condition.

13. Coins of later Satavahana rulers are noticed at Banavasi and nearby Kondur area.

Based on the above facts, we can arrive at the following genealogy.

Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni I
(of Banavasi inscription and the issuer of lead coins)

↓

Sivaskanda Nagasri

↓

Mulananda (known from his coins)

↓

Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni II
(of Malavalli inscription and issuer of the copper coins found in Hd2006)

↓

Visnu Rudra Sivalananda Satakarni (ruled at least during c. AD 278)

↓

wife: Ikshvaku Kodabalasri

It is also possible that Vinhukada Chutukulananda Satakarni II ruled after Visnu Rudra Sivalananda Satakarni and not before as stated above. This possibility exists because we start seeing copper issues of Chutukulananda II as opposed to lead issues; the lead being replaced by copper in the coins. However the above genealogy is proposed because

1. The next set of coins described suggest that there was confusion in the area and from the amount and type of coins seen, it is unlikely that Chutus would have continued independently beyond AD 250. Clarity exists on the rulers in this area from AD 345 and thus we take about 100 years as the period of uncertainty.

2. The bow and arrow seen for the first time in Sivalananda coins continue in the coins described under "The period of confusion".

3. Sivalananda is stated to be ruling from Banavasi during AD 278. It is possible that he was having nominal power or was ruling as feudatory of the Pallavas.

If we give about 30 years for each king's rule, the above genealogy indicates that Chutukulananda Satakarni I and Mulananda ruled between AD 160 and AD 220. This may not entirely match with the fact that at Chandravalli, their lead coins were seen buried earlier than the Satavahana coins of Sri Yajna Satakarni (AD 167 – 196). This may be because

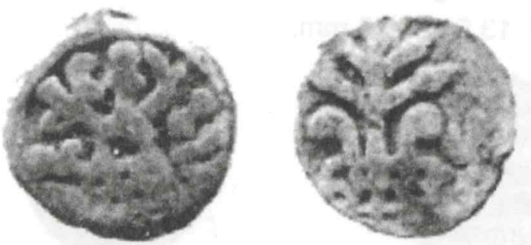
a) There were more rulers between Mulananda and Visnu Rudra Sivalananda Satakarni than what is stated above and the dates of Chutukulananda I and Mulananda are actually earlier than the dates indicated.

b) Sri Yajna Satakarni's coins were in circulation even after his death (which is not unlikely).

The presence of the Satavahana coins of the later rulers as well as the inscription of Siva Sri Pulumavi at Banavasi, indicates the subordinate status of the Chutus although towards the end, they seem to have become independent and later joined hands with the Pallavas. The presence of fewer coins of Sivalananda from Banavasi indicates that he was not in complete control of the place (as we will see later) although he is indicated as ruling from the place during AD 278.

Chutukulananda I

3.21. a. Lead, 8.15 gm, 27 mm.
b. Lead, 11.5 gm, 28 mm.
c. Lead, 13.9 gm, 28 mm.
d. Lead, 15.9 gm, 32 mm.



Obv. Eight-arched hill with a wavy line below possibly indicating a river; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Chuṭukulānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; Nandipada symbol on right.

3.22. a. Lead, 14.4 gm, 30 mm.
b. Lead, 16.3 gm, 30 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill with a wavy line below possibly indicating a river; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Chuṭukulānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; to the right, Srivatsa above standard; to the left, Nandipada above Swastika.

In the excavations conducted by Directorate of Archaeology in Karnataka, two coins of Chutukulananda similar to the above (3.22) were noticed with a private coin collector.

Mulananda

3.23. a. Lead, 10.1 gm, 27 mm.
b. Lead, 13.5 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill with river symbol below; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Mulānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; Nandipada on right.

In the excavations conducted by the Directorate of Archaeology in Karnataka, two coins of Mulananda similar to the above were found.

3.24. a. Lead, 9.7 gm, 26 mm.
b. Lead, 16.0 gm, 30 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill with river symbol below; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Mulānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; to right srivatsa above a triangle-headed standard; to left nandipada above swastika.

Chutukulananda II

3.25. Copper, 5.1 gm, 23 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill with wavy line below; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Chuṭukulānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing.

3.26. Copper, 6.2 gm, 25 mm.

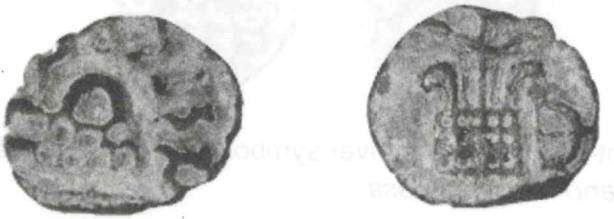
Obv. Eight-arched hill with wavy line below; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Chuṭukulānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing.

The previous two coins were observed in Hd2006.

Sivalananda

3.27. Lead, 17 gm, 29 mm.



Obv. Eight-arched hill; above Brahmi legend *Ranō Sivalānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; to the right is a bow and arrow.

H.R. Raghunath Bhat was the first to report these Sivalananda coins from Banavasi. For the first time we encounter the bow and arrow on Chutu coins. Incidentally, bow and arrow symbol are seen on the coins of Kura rulers.

3.28. a. Lead, 6.8 gm, 22 mm.
b. Lead, 4.6 gm, 24 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Ranō Sivalānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; bow and arrow on right, nandipada on left.

3.29. Lead, 6.1 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Ranō Sivalānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; nandipada on left.

3.30 Lead, 17.9 gm, 26 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Ranō Sivalānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; swastika on right, bow and arrow on left.

3.31. Lead, 11.1 gm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; above Brahmi legend (*Ranō*) *Sivalānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; to the left is triangle-headed standard.

This coin was discussed in the SACG thanks to S. Raman, who brought the coin to the notice of the group. Circular *Va* in the legend and the triangle headed standard seen in this coin are the differences with respect to other coins in this series. It appears that this coin was part of the Hd2006.

3.32. Lead, 17.9 gm, 26 mm.

Obv. Six-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Ranō... Siri Sivalānamdasa*.

Rev. Tree in railing; on right bow and arrow.

The above coin was first observed by Michael Mitchiner.

Uninscribed Coins

3.33. Lead, 3.9 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill.

Rev. Srivatsa.

3.34. a. Lead, 2.1 gm, 15 mm.
b. Lead, 4.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill.

Rev. Srivatsa with triangle-headed standard above.

3.35. Lead, 0.45 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Ten-arched hill.
Rev. Srivatsa.

3.36. Lead, 0.64 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Three-arched hill.
Rev. Srivatsa.

3.37. Copper, 1.3 gm, 16 mm.

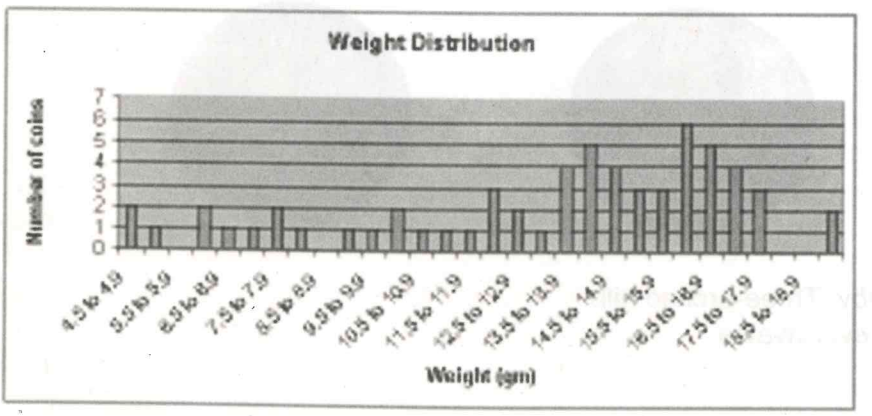
Obv. Tree in railing; taurine symbol on either side; wavy line below.
Rev. Blank.

Coins 3.35 to 3.37 were part of Hd2006.

Chutu coins are also known from Karwar, Chitradurga, Chandravalli and Avanahalli.

Weight distribution

The weight distribution of 62 *inscribed* Chutu coins is shown below. These coins have come from various sources and not necessarily from Banavasi. It appears that the weight standards (mean) prevalent were – 4.0 gm, 6.0 gm, 8.0 gm, 10.0 gm, 12.0 gm, 14.0 gm, 16.0 gm and 18.0 gm; bulk of the coins falling in the range of 14 to 18 gm. Uninscribed coins with mean weight of 2 gm and 0.5 gm have also been observed.



4

THE PERIOD OF CONFUSION

There is no clarity on what happened towards the end and after the rule of the Chutus. It is believed by some scholars that the Chutus became the subordinate of the Pallavas. According to another theory the Chutus were related to the Pallavas. Some scholars refer them to as Chutu-Pallavas. There is also the opinion that the Pallavas do seem to have had control of the place before Mayuravarma came to power and established the Kadamba rule during AD 345. The initial history of Pallavas is shrouded with mystery and so does the period under consideration. This period of mystery can be taken as from AD 250 to AD 400.

In Hd2006, several coins with standing bull type were noticed. These formed about 65% to 70% of the coins in this hoard. The coins of this type have been noticed for the first time. What is peculiar is that no two coins seen are the same. There are die variations in device and legend. Some of the coins were struck in a hurry and with minimal care. The impressions on some of the coins are weak; the bull device is stylized in some of the coins. The only thing that is common across all these coins is the standing bull. Since these coins are being noticed for the first time, and since no two coins observed are the same, we may safely assume that the quantity per type and the total quantity of coins produced were minimal.

As regard to the legend there appears to be several variations. However many of the coins have the legend *Ra ja vi pu*....Some of the coins have only *vipu*.... and in some we see the letters *pu vi* in the legend along with other letters. These are discussed in detail later. If *Vipu* denotes the name of a king, then this ruler appears to have exercised control for some time as seen from the number of coins found with this legend. In this regard it may be pertinent to note that the Pallavas issued coins with legend *Vapu* and *Vampu*.

Standing bull represents *saivite* faith and this was the royal

insignia of the Pallavas. There is also similarity of the bull found on some of the coins with the seal of Sivaskandavarman. Thus there appears to be Pallava influence on the coinage. However the reason for the phenomenal variety in the coinage is puzzling. At this point in time the following are the possibilities one could think of:

1. The Pallavas had no influence in this place and the control of the place was frequently changing hands.
2. The Pallavas had minimal influence, either because they were trying to establish themselves or they were pre-occupied with expanding their power towards their ultimate seat of control Kanchipuram. The so called "subordinates" although willing to please their overlord by using the device of their overlord, were fighting amongst themselves leading to frequent change of control of power.

The coins are being assigned the period AD 250 to AD 400 on palaeographic grounds. In this context one may refer to the Chandravalli inscription of Mayurasarma, showing the palaeography during middle of 4th century AD. This inscription was initially discovered and read by M.H. Krishna. However, B. Rajashekarappa, later provided the correct reading [B. Rajashekarappa, 1990].

The coins pose problems from palaeographic angle. Some of the letters used have not been encountered in other known coins or in inscriptions, making the reading difficult. Unlike the inscriptions, we have less flexibility in interpreting unknown letters on the coins as we have less leverage to interpret knowing the context. *Thus some of the readings presented against the coins may get revised, when more inscriptions of the period come to light.*

As we will see later, some of the letters have been used as numeral(s) in the coin thus causing more confusion. During the period under consideration, all symbols used to represent numerals except 1, 2, and 3, were letters are groups of letters. The Brahmi numerals are derived from the letters or syllables of the Brahmi script, though the key to the system has not been found till now. The representation of the numerals also varied amongst the dynasties and over various periods.

The following table shows the letters encountered in the coins and their probable numeral value. The reason for using the term *probable* is because the same letter in some cases has been used to represent two numerals during various periods. The numerals have been derived from the inscriptions found in western and southern India.

As seen in the coin	Equivalent syllable	Numeral value
	ru	5
	ru?	5
	tru	5
	ta	5
	jha	5
	pra	6
	rpha?	6
	gra	7
	ha	8
	ha/ṭra	8
	ha	8
	pu	8
	?	8
	ha	8
	o?	9
	khaṭa	10
	?	10
	?	10
	tha	20
	?	20
	la	30
	pu	60
	pu	60
	?	80

Some of the coins described in this section have the following characteristics.

1. The first three letters *ra ja vi* are common.
2. The fourth letter appears as *pu, śu* or *śnu*. Thus a king by name *Vipu/Viśu/Viśnu* ruled from Banavasi. We have a Pallava king by name Vishnugopavarman who ruled during AD 350-360. There is also the Banavasi Kadamba king Vishnuvarma, son of Krishnavarma I. However these cannot be attributed to this ruler because he ruled during the later part of fifth century and also did not rule from Banavasi. No epigraphical evidence is currently available on the rule of a king by name *Vipu*. Thus it is not clear as to which dynasty he belonged. In this context it should be noted that the Pallava king Mahendravarman I issued coins with legend *Vapu* and *Vampu*. The legend has been taken as *Raja Vipu* as in most coins, the fourth letter appears to be *pu*.
3. The fifth and sixth letters are different in these coins. Some of the letters seen on these coins are given below.

As seen in the coin	Equivalent syllable	Name with the letters included
	ru and *da(or u)*	*Raja Vipuruda*
	ru and tra?	*Raja Vipurutra*
	ha and *pra*	Raja Vipuhapra
	tra and ha	*Raja Viputraha*

Thus inclusion of the letters gives wider range of names with no meaning. Also some of the letters such as have not been seen being used in this form elsewhere. Thus the fifth letter and in some cases the sixth letter should be interpreted as numerals with their value being that indicated in the earlier table. However whether the sixth letter (*da* or *u*) represented a

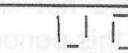
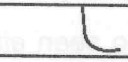
numeral value or represented a denomination is not known. Thus the letter *ha* seen on some of the coins, may have represented *haga* and the letter *pa* may have represented *pana*. However these conjectures are not substantiated by facts, as we do not know whether the terms *Haga*, *Pana* were prevalent during this period.

In some of the coins we see units of tens being seen either in front of the bull or at its rear. These letters are engraved separately compared to the rest of the legend. We may thus assume that the numeral in tens of units together with the numeral along with the legend indicates the year of rule of the issuer (probably starting from a known date or datum).

To summarise, with respect to the fifth and sixth letter in the *Raja Vipu* series of coins, the following possibilities exist.

1. They actually represented a syllable as given previously. However some of the letters are not known. Also when included with the rest of the letters, they do not give meaningful reading.
2. They possibly represent the regnal year/year of rule of the ruler. It should be noted that some of the Banavasi Kadamba inscriptions have numerals, which are known to represent the era starting from Mayuravarma's accession to the throne. It is observed that the fifth letter is more or less common in many coins and may represent a denomination value or the regnal year notation.
3. The numerals together in the legend represent the denomination of the coin.
4. The numerals together in the legend represent a fraction of a denomination.

In several of the coins we see letters, whose functions are not known. They are either at the end or at the beginning of the legend. Some of them are given below.

As seen in the coin	Possible syllable
	i
	*pa*(?) or *i*
	*u*
	This is seen as the first symbol in one coin. Similar symbol has been encountered in the Kodumanal potsherds and in the Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions in Srilanka. This possibly represented *Pon*(or *coin denomination*)

We also find a link between Sivalananda coins and the set of coins being described in this section. The bow and arrow observed for the first time in the Sivalananda coins continue as the reverse symbol on these coins. The coins have one to four of this device on the reverse. These together are seemed to be placed in such a way that they are at the end of two imaginary lines perpendicular to each other (similar to the Ujjain symbol). Along with the bow and arrow device, circles are also noticed; wherever more than one is noticed, it is place in such a way as to be at the end of two perpendicular lines just as in Ujjain symbol. In two coins Ujjain symbol is also seen.

In the absence of additional information than what is available, the coins under this section may be assigned to one of the following dynasties.

1. The Chutu Pallavas, as the bull seen on these coins are similar to the depiction of bull on early Pallava seals. We also find a link between Sivalananda coins and the set of coins being described in this section. The bow and arrow observed for the first time in the Sivalananda series of Chutu coins continue as the reverse symbol on most of these coins. The coins have one to four of this device on the reverse. At least one of the coins has the legend *Ajanamdasa* – name with Ananda surname. In this context we may also refer to the observation made by B. Rajashekarappa. According to him,

the capital of early Kadambas was not Banavasi but Chandravalli (just beside Chitradurga) whose previous name was Sulgal [B. Rajashekarappa, 2006]. According to him, the capital could have been moved to Banavasi at a later date. His revised reading of the Chandravalli inscription [B. Rajashekarappa, 1990] also provides evidence that Mayuravarman was not as powerful as he appeared through the earlier reading of the inscription by M.H. Krishna, where it appeared as though Mayuravarma had wins over Traikutakas, Abhiras and Pallavas.

2. Early Kadamba rulers – Mayuravarma and his immediate successors. The palaeography on some of the coins match the palaeography of Mayuravarma's inscription. Since not much is known about the early rulers except through the inscriptions of later rulers, it is difficult to precisely attribute the coins (especially if the legends are the titles borne by the kings). It should also be noted that Hd2006 brought to light the coins of later Kadamba rulers, which are discussed in the next chapter. It is also likely that the coins with the numerals indicate, the year from the beginning of Mayuravarma's rule.

3. Both Chutu Pallavas and early Kadamba rulers.

It is likely that there was a king *Raja Vipu*. It is also possible that Mayuravarma styled himself as *Raja Vipu*. The large numbers of die variations in the coins with the legend *Raja Vipu* suggests that these coins were minted over a long period.

Some of the coins in this hoard have only numerals and in some cases one numeral is seen repeated several times. The significance of these numbers is not clear. It is not clear whether they had some mystical significance.

Coinage

4.1. Potin, 0.68 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull to left, tree below. Legend above *A jhā na m da sa*. The first two letters are combined to form the letter A.

Rev. Not clear.

4.2. Potin, 1.1 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull to right. Tree behind. Legend above *Kha phi sa da*.

Rev. Bow and arrow; three circle at right angles to each other.

The above two coins were first noticed by K Ganesh etal.

4.3. Potin, 1.46 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull to left; tree behind. Legend above *Bu dha sa va na*. In front of *Bu* is a symbol similar to those encountered in the Kodumanal potsherds and in the Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions in Srilanka. This possibly represented *Pon* (or coin denomination).

Rev. Not clear.

4.4 Potin, 1.38 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull to right, wavy line below. Legend above *Rā jā Vi pu ru pu* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu 5 60* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu ru 60*.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.5 Potin, 1.06 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below; Legend above *Sha ha*(or *ta*) *ru pu vi jā rā* **or** *Sha 8 5 pu vi jā rā* **or** *Sha 8 ru pu vi jā rā*. The legend appears to have been reversed and the intended legend probably is *Rā jā Vi pu ru ha sha* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu 5 8 sha* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu ru 8 sha*. A figure resembling two-arched hill (numeral 10) in front. A coin with similar legend at the top and legend *sa dha* at the rear of the bull was also noticed.

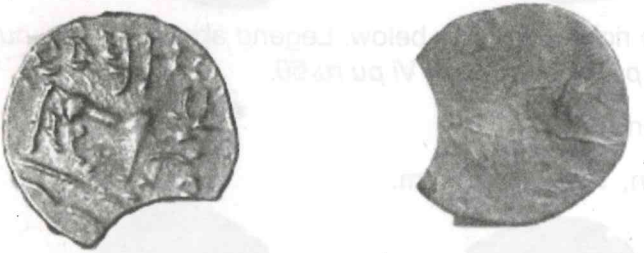
Rev. Two bow and arrow and a circle.

4.6. Potin, 1.79 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below. Legend above *(Rā) jā Vi pu ru da(or u)* **or** *(Rā) jā Vi pu 5 da(or u)* followed by a circle formed by four arcs. The *Vi* is not completely seen and is restored. The circle with four arcs (*i* ?) is also seen on some of the coins.

Rev. Traces of a bow and a circle.

4.7. Potin, 1.01 gm, 19 mm.



Obv. Bull to right, wavy line below. Legend above *(Rā) jā Vi pū ru da(or u)* **or** *(Rā) jā Vi pū 5 da(or u)* followed by a circle formed by four arcs (*i* ?).

Rev. Traces of bow and arrow.

4.8. Potin, 1.26 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below. Legend above *Rā jā Vi pu ha*(or *ta*) *pra* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu 8 6*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow.

4.9. Potin, 1.79 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Rā jā Vi pu ru da*(or *u*) *pa* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu 5 da*(or *u*) *pa.* The *pa* is formed with three arcs. A symbol resembling two-arched hill (numeral 20) in front.

Rev. Three bow and arrow and two circle.

4.10. Potin, 1.38 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; arched hill in front. Legend (*Rā*) *jā Vi pu ru da*(or *u*) ? **or** (*Rā*) *jā Vi pu 5 da*(or *u*) ? A symbol resembling arched-hill (20?) in front.

Rev. Three bow and arrow and two circle.

4.11. Potin, 1.32 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Rā jā Vi pu ru ru* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu 5 5* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu ru 5.*

Rev. Blank.

4.12. Potin, 1.24 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Vi pu* ru(?) *ra* 8 *na* **or** *Vi pu* 5 *ra* 8 *na*. In front of the bull letters *ra* and *tha*(numeral *20*).

Rev. Four bow and arrow at right angles to each other; three are partly seen. A circle in the middle.

4.13. Potin, 0.95 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right; numeral 20 in front. Legend *Rā jā Vi pu ru da pa* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu 5 da pa*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow of which one is partly seen.

4.14. Potin, 1.52 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Rā jā Vi pu.*

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.15. Potin, 0.99 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Vi pu ru da*(or *ta*) *ru*(?) **or** *Vi pu 5 da*(or *ta*) *ru*(?) **or** *Vi pu 5 6 ru*(?).

Rev. Four bow and arrow out of which two are partially visible. A circle in the centre.

4.16. Potin, 1.33 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Va pu ru u* **or** *Va pu 5 u*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow; two circle.

4.17. Potin, 1.01 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Rā jā Va pu ru ha 3* **or** *Rā jā Va pu 5 8 3*. In front of the bull is four horizontal strokes (numeral 4).

Rev. A circle and a small line.

4.18. Potin, 1.08 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below. Two-arched hill in front (numeral 80). A stand behind. Above legend *Ru Va pu lu na ta*(or *u)* **or** 5 *Va pu lu na ta* **or** *5 Va pu lu nta* **or** *5 Va pu lu na u.*

Rev. Three circle.

4.19. Potin, 1.39 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Symbol resembling two-arched hill (numeral 20) in front. Legend *Va shnu m ru* **or** *Va shnu m 5*. It is not clear whether the intended legend was *Va pu 5*. The letter *shnu* also resembles numeral 4.

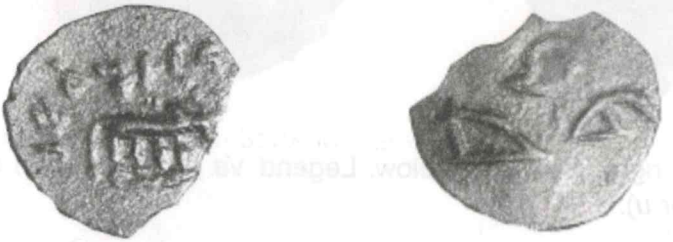
Rev. Two bow and arrow and two circle.

4.20. Potin, 1.02 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; a circular object (numeral 20) in front. Legend *Vi pu ru(?) da* **or** *Vi pu ru(?)* 6 **or** *Vi pu 5* 6.

Rev. Bow and arrow; a bow.

4.21. Potin, 0.95 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Bull right. Legend *Rā jā Vi pu ru da*(or *u*) *ha* **or** *Rā jā Vi pu 5 da*(or *u*) *8*.

Rev. Two bow and arrow; an uncertain object.

4.22. Potin, 0.48 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; legend *..jā Vi pu ru ha* **or** *..jā Vi pu ru 8* **or** *..jā Vi pu 5 8*.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.23. Potin, 1.23 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; legend *Va pu*.
Rev. Four bow and arrow; two circle. Traces of tree. The coin is possibly restruck.

4.24. Potin, 0.47 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Va pu ru da*(or *u*) **or** *Va pu 5 da*(or *u*).

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.25. Potin, 1.37 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Vi jha ru da pa* **or** *Vi jha 5 da pa*. Possibly *pu* got reversed and became *jha*. Numeral 20 in front of the bull.

Rev. Not clear.

4.26. Potin, 1.1 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Va pu ru da ū* **or** *Va pu 5 da ū*.

Rev. Not clear.

4.27. Potin, 0.9 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Va pu ru da*(or *u*) *m 60* **or** *Va pu 5 da*(or *u*) *m 60*.

Rev. Blank.

4.28. Potin, 1.28 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below and in front five-arched hill. Legend *Ra .. Pu Va*.

Rev. A bow and arrow and two circle.

4.29. Potin, 1.1 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Va pu ta*(or *5) ma*.
Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.30. Potin, 0.67 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Va ṭa*(or *i* or *pa*) **or** *E ṭa*(or *i* or *pa*).

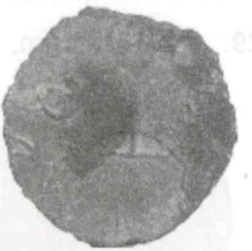
Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.31. Copper, 1.23 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Rā jā vi ru da*(or *ta* or *u*) **or** *Rā jā vi 5 da* (or *ta* or *u*).

Rev. A circle.

4.32. Potin, 0.9 gm, 17 mm.



Obv. Bull right; unidentifiable object in front. Legend above *Vi pu ra(or ru) dra pu lu na ha*. The first letter is only partly seen and is restored as *Vi*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow out of which two are partially seen. Three circles at right angles to each other.

4.33. Potin, 0.79 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right; legend above *..va pu ?*.

Rev. A circle.

4.34. Potin, 1.24 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Rā jā Va 3 ra 1 da*(or *u*). *La*(representing numeral 30) and *ta* separated from the rest of the legend.

Rev. Traces of bow and arrow.

4.35. Potin, 1.15 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend 7 pu da(?) sa va 7 9 ra 8.

Rev. Three bow and arrow and a circle at right angles to each other.

4.36. Potin, 1.43 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree behind. Legend *Ra ta pa ra khaṭa*(or *10) ndha sa na* **or** *Ra 5 pa ra khaṭa*(or *10) ndha sa na.*
Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.37. Potin, 1.20 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; three-arched hill in front. Legend .....*ndha sa na pa.*
Rev. Two bow and arrow; two circle.
The coin appears to be similar to the earlier coin with only later portion of the legend visible.

4.38. Potin, 0.89 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree behind. Legend ...*va(?) da khaṭa ndha sa* .. **or** ...*va(?) da 10 ndha sa* ..
Rev. Bow and arrow is partly visible.

4.39. Potin, 1.46 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; three-arched hill in front. Legend *..sa khaṭa ra sa na* **or** *.. pa khaṭa ra sa na* **or** *sa(or pa) 10 ra sa na.*

Rev. Two bow and arrow; two circle.

4.40. Potin, 0.76 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Rā jā ra na kha ta nda sa* **or** *Rā jā pa khata ndha sa* **or** *Ra ba ra na 10 ndha sa* **or** *Ra ba pa 10 ndha sa* **or** *Rā jā* (or *ba*) *a khata* (or *10*) *ndha sa.*

Rev. Two bow and arrow; two circle.

4.41. Potin, 0.94 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below. Legend above *Bha ka na sa ra na* **or** *Da ka na sa ra na.* The first vertical stroke before *da* if taken as part of the legend makes *bha.*
Rev. Two bow and arrow.

4.42. Potin, 1.42 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Bu va ra khaṭa*(or *10*)... *sa khaṭa*(or *10*) *ha*(or *8*) *pu*(or *60*)...

Rev. Four bow and arrow more or less at right angles to each other.

4.43. Potin, 1.58 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *La*(or *Pa*) *khaṭa kha na ga ra ha na sa* (or *jha*). **or** *La*(or *Pa*) *10 kha na ga ra 8 na sa*(or *jha*).

Rev. Three bow and arrow.

4.44. Potin, 1.61 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left, wavy line below. Legend above *Gha ra 1 da(or u) vi pu ra* **or** *Pa la ra 1 da(or u) vi pu ra* **or** *Ya ra 1 da(or u) vi pu ra*.
Rev. Two bow and two circle at right angle to each other.

4.45. Potin, 1.26 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below. Legend above *Pa gha kha ra sa pa.*

Rev. Two bow and arrow opposite to each other.

4.46. Potin, 1.27 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below. Legend *Pa ra va(or dha) m(or 1) ta(or ga) sa.*

Rev. Two bow and arrow and a circle.

4.47. Potin, 1.12 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left, wavy line below. Legend above *Ra nō gi(?) ka(or ga) pū ta*; 2 in front of the bull.

Rev. Four bow and arrow; a circle in the middle.

4.48. Potin, 0.94 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *Ga ha*(or *8*) *na ha*(or *8*) *jha pu*(or *60) ta*(or *ru* or *5*).

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.49. Potin, 0.86 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend *Ma nu*(or *ra*) *ru na(?)* **or** *Ma nu*(or *ra*) *5 na(?)*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow.

4.50. Potin, 0.87 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; in front arched hill. Legend *Pu*(or *Ma) ra na ru* **or** *Pu*(or *Ma) ra na 5*.

Rev. Three circle.

4.51. Potin, 0.9 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below, uncertain object in front. Legend *Na*(or *sri*) *ra* 5 *pu*. The *pu* is separated from the rest of the letters and hence may signify either a denomination or numeral value. The legend is possibly reversed (as seen from the serif), and can be read as *ta ka ra*(or *1*) *nu*(or *ra*).
Rev. Two bow and arrow and a circle.

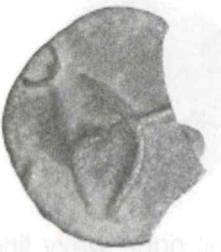
4.52. Potin, 1.03 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull left; arched hill in front. Legend *Ra sa kha N1 nō* where N1 is a numeral possibly in unit of tens. It is also possible that other syllables also represent numerals. For example *sa* has a value of 40 in some of the inscriptions.
Rev. Two circle; a bow and arrow partially visible.

4.53. Potin, 0.39 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend restored as *U ra ja*(?) *pa*(or *ta*).
Rev. Not clear.

4.54. Potin, 1.01 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *Ra*(or *Ka*) *jha*(or *E*) *kha ṭa ra*(or *ma*).
Rev. Bow and arrow; a circle.

4.55. Potin, 1.48 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend below *..khaṭa ka ta pu* **or** *10 ka ta 60.* The device before 10(khaṭa) can be taken as *Ga* or *na* or *ta* or *pu.*
Rev. Two circles; bow is partly seen.

4.56. Potin, 1.05 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Ta(pu* or *na* or *ga) khaṭa ka ta pu* **or** *Ta(pu* or *na* or *ga) 10 ka ta 60.* In front of the bull is numeral 30.
Rev. Two bow and arrow and two circle.

The above two coins are the same, although they are struck with different dies. The legend in both the coins is below the bull. In the above coin, it appears that the mirror image of the bull is also depicted below the bull (as though reflecting from the water).

4.57. Potin, 1.34 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Tree in front. Legend *Pu ka ta pu ha u dra jha ha ta* **or** *60 ka ta 60 8 u dra jha 8 ta*(or *5*).
Rev. Five circle; bow is partly seen.

4.58. Potin, 1.21 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Na ra pu*(or *60*) *ha*(or *8*).
Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.59. Potin, 0.66 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Khaṭa*(or *10*) *ka ta pu*(or *60*) *pu*(or *60*) *ra*(or *na*) *pu*(or *60*) *ha*(or *8*).
Rev. Three bow and arrow of which two are partly visible.

4.60. Potin, 1.5 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Pu(8) Pu(60) Pu(60) ha(8) da ma 8*(?) *ta*. In front of the bull *3 ta*.

Rev. A bow and arrow; four circle.

4.61. Potin, 1.03 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *8 8 5kha*(or *pa*) *ta ra*(or *kha*).

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.62. Potin, 1.36 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *8 8 na pe*(or *he*) *8 8*.

Rev. Three circle.

4.63. Potin, 0.94 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *E*(?) *la ha*(or *8*) *ha*(or *8*) *ha*(or *8*) *ha*(or *8*) *ru.* A symbol resembling *ra*, behind the bull. This possibly represents a value or denomination as this letter is engraved smaller compared to the rest. This symbol is also found in some of the coins.

Rev. Traces of two bow and arrow and two circle.

4.64. Potin, 1.15 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend *Ra nō ta da da*(or *u*) ..... *ra na ra ga.*

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

4.65. Potin, 0.82 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend *Ra nō ta da*... In front of *Ra* is a letter, which may be *ga*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol; two circle are seen.

4.66. Potin, 1.11 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Na khaṭa*(or kha8 or *10*) *pu(or 60) da ru 5 ha*(or *8*).

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.67 Potin, 1.06 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend ? *ru*(or *5*) *ta pu*(or *60*) *ha*(or *8*) *na e*(or *ja*) *ru 8 ?*

Rev. Bow and arrow and three circle.

4.68. Potin, 0.85 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Na jha e*(or *ja*) *8 8 la pa*.

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.69. Potin, 0.75 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *Na ha E(jhā) da(*or *ha) ru* **or** *Na ha E(jhā) da(*or *ha) 5* **or** *Na ha E(jhā) 8 5.*

Rev. Bow and arrow; three circle.

4.70. Potin, 1.24 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Bu da ru(or 5).*

Rev. Bow and arrow?

4.71. Potin, 1.03 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Va*(or *Ka*) *ta*(or *ba*) *ra ha ma da e 8 jha.*

Rev. Not clear.

4.72. Potin, 0.99 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Bha pu*(or *60*) *ra da na ya jha*(?) *ra*.

Rev. Four bow and arrow and a circle.

4.73. Potin, 1.3 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *Ra na da jha 8 2*.

Rev. Bow and arrow and two circle.

4.74. Potin, 1.68 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; in front a tree. Legend .....*ga e*(or *jhā*) *ha*(or *8*) *ba*(or *ta*) *jha pa*.
Rev. Blank.

4.75. Potin, 0.87 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *ta*(or *na*) *pu*(or *60) ha*(or *8*) *na ma*(?) *ha*(or *8*) *ta*.

Rev. Three circle perpendicular to each other.

4.76. Potin, 1.07 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *la ra ya jha da pu*(or 60) *sa*(?) *kha tha.*

Rev. Blank.

4.77. Potin, 0.97 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *ha*(or *8*) *ha*(or *8*) *na ha*(or *8*) *va ha*(or *8*) *ta*(or *na*).

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.78. Potin, 0.93 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend *Kha pa* (or) ..... *na*(or *pa*) *na*(or *ma*) *na*.

Rev. Three circle; a bow and arrow is partly seen.

4.79. Potin, 0.72 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend below *Ga m ma m ma ra kha sa pu ra*.

Rev. Two bow and arrow.

4.80. Potin, 0.98 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *..pa*(or *pu*) *ma ma li pa kha ṭa* **or** *... pa*(or *pu*) *ma ma li pa 10*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow.

4.81. Potin, 1.36 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull to right, tree in front. Legend *Pu*(60) *kha la ya tu ra pu*(or *60*) *pa*.

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.82. Potin, 1.25 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below. Legend above *E ha*(or *8*) *da*(or *rpha* or *6*) *ga ya*. A horizontal stroke(numeral 1) and jha(numeral 5) in front of the bull. Uncertain marks behind the bull.

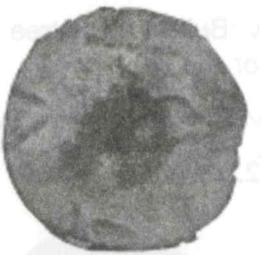
Rev. Two bow and arrow opposite to each other and two circles opposite to each other, the imaginary line joining them is perpendicular to each other.

4.83. Potin, 1.27 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend above *Pu vi ntha e ya* **or** *Pu vi nu e ya* . An object looking like s (numeral 10?) and two horizontal strokes (numeral 2) in front of the bull.

Rev. Three bow and arrow at right angles to each other. In the middle is a circle.

4.84. Potin, 1.01 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Bull right; tree behind. Legend *Kha pa*(or *ba*) *ra ta na ha sa nu ra* **or** *Kha pa*(or *ba) ra pu na ha sa nu ra*. In front of the bull is a symbol resembling two-arched hill (20).

Rev. Four bow and arrow at right angles of which two are partly seen.

4.85. Potin, 1.36 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *...ra khaṭa re sa ghi pu*(?) *va*(?) *da*(or *u* or *ta*) **or** *...ra 10 re sa ghi pu*(?) *va*(?) *da*(or *u* or *ta*). Combination of letters resembling *gha, pa* and *ra* below the bull which may be decorative border.

Rev. Two circle and uncertain objects.

4.86. Potin, 1.31 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *kha nra khra ta ve*(or *dhe*) *sa na jha va*(or *pu*) *sa dha*(or *va*) **or** *kha nra 10 ve*(or *dhe*) *sa na jha 60 sa dha*(or *va*).
Rev. Three bow and arrow partially seen.

4.87. Potin, 0.86 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right, in front a stand; wavy line below. Legend above *Ma da a na ṭa sa* **or** *Ma da a ṇṭa sa* **or** *Ma da sa na ṭa sa*.
Rev. Three bow and arrow, two circles.

4.88. Potin, 2.09 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend above *Cu ta da sa na*(or *ta*) **or** *Vu ta da sa na*(or *ta*).
Rev. Not clear.

4.89. Potin, 1.78 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend is made of characters appearing like *na*, *pa* and *ya*.

Rev. Not clear.

4.90. Potin, 0.8 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend ..*da ya la pa la*.

Rev. Blank.

4.91. Potin, 1.11 gm, 18 mm.

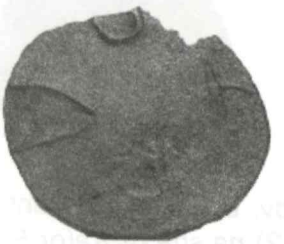
Obv. Bull right. Legend ..*pa jha sa pa ta*(or *bha*) *ha*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow.

4.92. Potin, 1.02 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *La pa va re*(or *ru*) *na va sa na ra pa.* A symbol resembling twin-arched hill (20) in front.
Rev. Blank.

4.93. Potin, 0.82 gm, 20 mm.



Obv. Bull right. Legend *kha da ? jha ha*(or 8) *na*(or *ta) jha.*
Rev. Two bow and arrow and a circle.

4.94. Potin, 1.35 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Vi ha ra nō sha pa na.* Numeral 20? in front of the bull.
Rev. Blank.

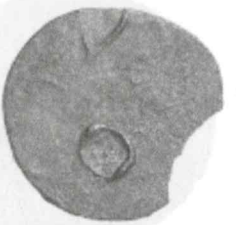
4.95. Potin, 1.15 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend *Ga u pu da na da*(or *u) 1*.
Rev. Two circle.

4.96. Copper, 1.23 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right; in front a tree. Legend *Ka*(or *Ro*) *ta*(or *bha*) *la*(?) *la*(?) *na sha* **or** *Ka*(or *Ro*) *ta*(or *bha*) *8 8 na sha*. Post *sha* there are letters weakly struck. Similar pattern is observed in some of the coins. Whether this is intentional or whether these coins are re-struck is not clear.
Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.97. Potin, 1.36 gm, 20 mm.



Obv. Bull right. Legend 8 *na ha*(or *8*) *sa*(or *jha*) *pu*(60) *na*(or *ta*). In front of the first letter (8) is *ha* weakly struck.
Rev. A circle, bow and arrow is partly visible.

4.98. Potin, 1.24 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull. Legend *Ma da ha ba ra.*

Rev. A circle, semblance of a bow and arrow.

4.99. Potin, 1.2 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below. A single letter *Pa* or *Bu* is seen above.

Rev. Bow and arrow and circle.

4.100. Potin, 1.1 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend ..*E*(or *jhā*) *ha*(or *8*) *ru*(or *5*) *jha va*(?).

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.101. Potin, 1.2 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *Ta m da(*or *ṭu* or *ṭra) ra e* (*pa*?).

Rev. Four bow and arrow; two circle.

4.102. Potin, 1.53 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend *Pa ga ma 2* **or** *Pya ga ma 2*.

Rev. Bow and arrow and two circle.

4.103. Potin, 0.93 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend ???; Numeral 3 in front of the bull.

Rev. Three bow and arrow of which two are partly visible; a circle.

4.104. Potin, 1.1 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *..ja*(or *ta* or *5) va*(or *cha*) *pa vi ma* **or** .. *ja*(or *ta* or *5) va*(or *cha*) *pa vi m*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow and a circle.

4.105. Potin, 0.88 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below and a stand behind. Legend *...na sa jha va ra ....*

Rev. Four bow and arrow.

4.106. Potin, 1.16 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Ta la pa 2*. Symbol resembling twin-arched hill (20) in front of the bull.

Rev. Three bow and arrow.

4.107. Potin, 1.6 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; above tree. Legend *Pa ro ra ga* **or** *Pa ki ra ta* **or** *Pa 4 ra ga.*

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle partly seen.

4.108. Potin, 0.98 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below. Legend *Va ? ? da*(or *u*) *sa da*(or *u*) *ga.*

Rev. Blank.

4.109. Potin, 1.28 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Ra na*(or *ya*) *khaṭa pa ra kha ṭa da sa ha ra pa.* **or** *Ra na 10 pa ra 10 da sa 8 ra pa.*

Rev. Blank.

4.110. Potin, 1.0 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below, stand behind. Three-arched hill in front and stand at back. Legend ...*da va sa pu ra pu ma da*(or *u*) *pa* **or** *da va sa 60 ra 60 ma da*(or *u*) *pa*.

Rev. Four bow and arrow out of which two are partly seen.

4.111. Potin, 1.06 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Pa ra ha* **or** *Pa ra 8*. Letter *pa* below *pa*. May be the reading is *Pa p ra 8*.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.112. Potin, 1.31 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *Ra ga ro* 8 *na ro jha kha(?)*

Rev. Bow and arrow; four circle.

4.113. Potin, 1.07 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Pa va ha*(or *da* or 8) *nva(?) kha(?) pu.*

Rev. Blank.

4.114. Potin, 0.94 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Pu ha(or dhu) na u la*(or *sa*).

Rev. Traces of two bow and arrow.

4.115. Potin, 0.84 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *na jha kha* **or** *na jha 8* **or** *kha jha 8.*

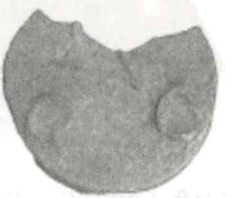
Rev. Bow and arrow; a circle.

4.116. Potin, 1.16 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *Ba va ka ra va sa*. There is difference in the *va* representation in second and fifth letters. The significance of representing *va* with filled triangle is not clear. The fifth letter may also be *tu*.

Rev. Traces of two bow and arrow.

4.117. Potin, 0.97 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Bull right. Legend *ha*(or *8*) *ta ra va pa*(or *ma)*.

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.118. Potin, 0.74 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *8 va pa jha da*.

Rev. Two bow and arrow partly visible.

4.119. Potin, 0.98 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull. Legend ...*da va pa ru*(or *5*) *ha*(or *8*) followed by a circle of four arcs(i?).

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.120. Potin, 0.49 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull left. Legend ...*va sa se ta ra pu ra*.

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.121. Potin, 1.30 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *va 5 jha ha*(or *8*) ? *khaṭa*(or *10*) *va ke*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow of which two are partly visible. An uncertain object.

4.122. Potin, 1.34 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Four vertical strokes at the top (numeral 4?).

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.123. Potin, 1.17 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *ru pu* **or** *ru 60* **or** *5 60*.

Rev. Three bow and arrow; a circle.

4.124. Potin, 0.80 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; legend .. *ru pa ma* **or** .. *5 pa ma*.

Rev. Two bow and arrow partly visible.

4.125. Potin, 1.17 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *Pa ra*.

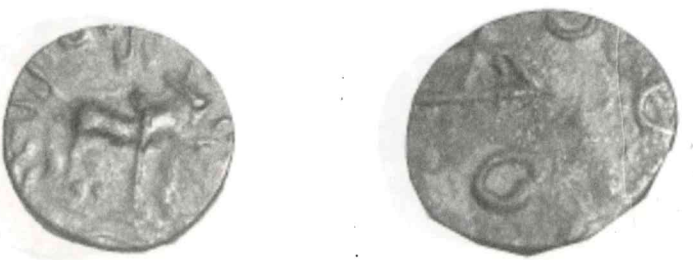
Rev. A circle.

4.126. Potin, 1.07 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; legend above *ra ha na* **or** *ra ha ta* **or** *ra 30 na* (or *ta*).

Rev. Bow and arrow.

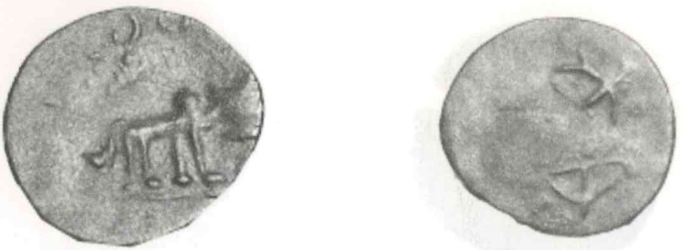
4.127. Potin, 0.99 gm, 14 mm.



Obv. Bull right. Legend *pa ra khaṭa ra*(or *la*) *pa* **or** *pa ra 10 ra* (or *la*) *pa*.

Rev. Bow and arrow; three circle.

4.128. Potin, 1.31 gm, 19 mm.



Obv. Bull right; legend above *ra pa*.

Rev. Two bow and arrow.

4.129. Potin, 1.1 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below; legend *Va pū ru da*(or *u*) **or** *Va pū 5 da*(or *u*).

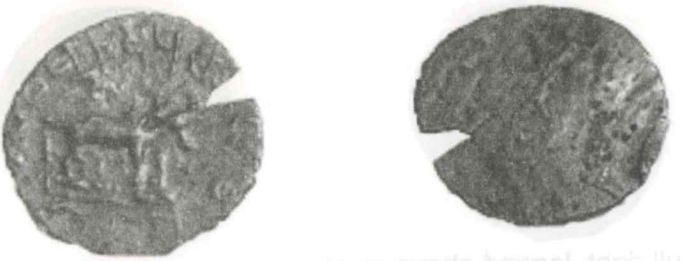
Rev. Bow and arrow partly seen.

4.130. Potin, 1.1 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below; legend *Va pa ru ha* **or** *Va pa ru 8* **or** *Va pa 5 8* .

Rev. Bow and arrow, three circle.

4.131. Potin, 0.9 gm, 17 mm.



Obv. Bull right. Legend above *Vi pu ru dra pu lu.*

Rev. Blank.

4.132. Potin, 1.1 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right, wavy line below; three-arched hill in front. Legend above *Rā jā Vi pu ru dra pu lu na.*

Rev. Several bow and arrow and circle.

4.133. Potin, 1.1 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left, wavy line below; tree in front. Legend above *Va pu*(or *60*) *N1 ru 8*(or *ha*), where N1 is similar to the one observed earlier and may be a symbol or a numeral.

Rev. Bow and arrow and three circle.

4.134. Potin, 1.3 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right, Numeral 20(?) in front. Legend above *Bu(?) da sa pu ra la*. The legend is struck twice.

Rev. Blank.

4.135. Potin, 1.0 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; three-arched hill in front, tree behind. Legend above *Va(?) ga la khaṭa (or 10) da*(or *va*) *sa pu ra la*(*pa*).

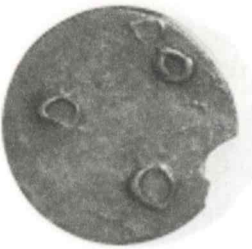
Rev. Two bow and arrow.

4.136. Potin, 1.2 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below, tree behind. Legend above *Ra ko bu ja ra dha* **or** *Ra 4 bu ja ra dha*.

Rev. Two bow and arrow and a circle.

4.137. Potin, 1.2 gm, 16 mm.



Obv. Bull right; three-arched hill in front. Legend above *Ra ko(or 4) bu ja ra da pa lu sa.*

Rev. Bow and arrow; two circle.

4.138. Potin, 0.9 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend above *ra pa ma ma li sa khaṭa ru na sa kha na* **or** *ra pa ma ma li sa 10 ru na sa kha na.*

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.139. Potin, 1.2 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend above *Jha ru ha gra bu ja sa* **or** *Jha ru 8 gra bu ja sa.*

Rev. Two bow and arrow; two circle.

4.140. Potin, 1.0 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; tree in front. Legend *Ha ra na da*(?) *jha ha ra* **or** *8 ra na da*(?) *jha 8 ra.*

Rev. Three circle.

4.141. Potin, 0.9 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right. Legend *ra ra ha a va pa* **or** *ra ra 8 a va pa* **or** *ra ra 8 sra va pa.*

Rev. Four circle.

4.142. Potin, 1.1 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Legend *ra*(?) *ra ra.*

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.143. Potin, 0.5 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. A string of *da*(or *u*) at the bottom and top. One *ka* like letter seen amidst the *da*(or *u*).

Rev. Two bow and arrow.

4.144. Potin, 1.3 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; six-arched hill in front.

Rev. Five circle. Legend *Ru pu*.

4.145. Potin, 1.0 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; *Trishula* in front. Letter *Ru* is seen above.

Rev. Two bow and arrow out of which one is partly seen.

4.146. Potin, 0.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant right. Legend *Rā jhā.*

Rev. Blank.

Uninscribed Coins

The coins listed below show the various depiction of bull. These seem to have been struck over a long period as can be seen from the numerous die variations. These have also been struck in various denominations. Some of the coins have very small device (compared to the flan) and weak die strikes and it appears that adequate care has not been taken during minting. This may also depict the uncertainty prevailing during the period.

4.147. Potin, 1.07 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below.

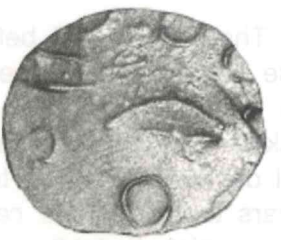
Rev. Four bow and arrow and a circle.

4.148. Potin, 0.97 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left.

Rev. Two bow and arrow; a circle.

4.149. Potin, 1.28 gm, 19 mm.



Obv. Bull left; wavy line below.

Rev. Bow and arrow; ankusa like object. Two circle.

4.150. Potin, 1.02 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; tree behind.

Rev. Two bow and arrow.

4.151. Potin, 1.25 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.152. Potin, 1.26 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull left; stand behind.

Rev. Three bow and arrow.

4.153. Potin, 0.53 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below.

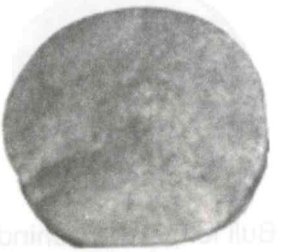
Rev. Faint bow and arrow symbol.

4.154. Potin, 1.14 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Bull left; wavy line below. Tree behind.

Rev. Bow and arrow; a circle.

4.155. Potin, 0.34 gm, 15 mm.



Obv. Bull left.

Rev. Blank.

4.156. Potin, 0.46 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Bull stylized left.

Rev. Blank.

4.157. Potin, 0.32 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bull right. The bull is much smaller than the flan and the execution is stylized and faint.

Rev. Blank.

4.158. Potin, 0.44 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Bull left.

Rev. Blank.

4.159. Potin, 0.40 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Bull?

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.160. Potin, 0.29 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Not clear.

Rev. Bow and arrow partly seen.

4.161. Potin, 0.67 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Arched hill in front.

Rev. Traces of bow and arrow.

4.162. Potin, 1.04 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below.

Rev. Two bow and arrow; a circle.

4.163. Potin, 0.81 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull to right; wavy line below. Arched hill in front.

Rev. Circle?

4.164. Potin, 1.48 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Bull right.

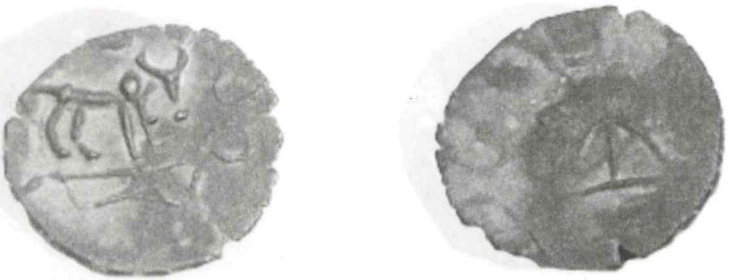
Rev. Bow and arrow; three circle.

4.165. Potin, 1.12 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.166. Potin, 1.00 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Two circle in front.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.167. Potin, 1.42 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below.

Rev. Two bow and arrow. Two circle.

4.168. Potin, 0.93 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below. Tree in front

Rev. Blank.

4.169. Potin, 1.18 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right.

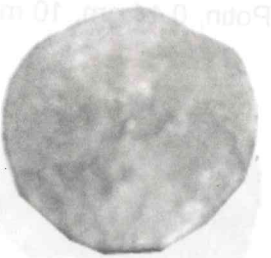
Rev. Four bow and arrow. A circle.

4.170. Potin, 1.34 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Bull right; faint traces of arched hill in front.

Rev. Bow and arrow surrounded by multiple circles.

4.171. Potin, 0.65 gm, 16 mm.



Obv. Bull right; tree in front.

Rev. Blank.

4.172. Potin, 0.46 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bull right.

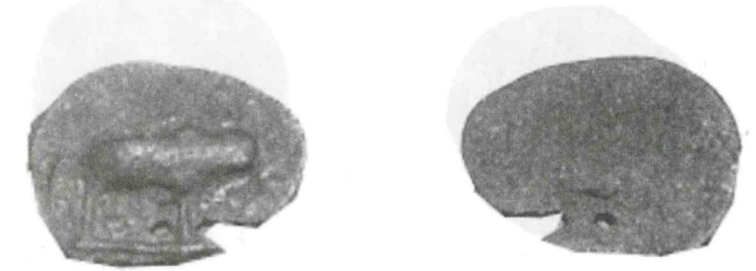
Rev. Blank.

4.173. Potin, 0.48 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bull right; wavy line below.

Rev. Blank.

4.174. Potin, 0.14 gm, 10 mm.



Obv. Bull right.

Rev. Blank.

4.175. Potin, 0.43 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Uncertain.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.176. Potin, 0.18 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant right.

Rev. Blank.

4.177. Potin, 0.28 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant right.

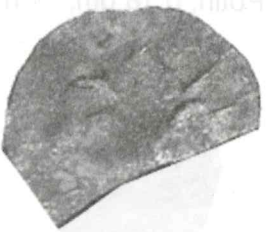
Rev. Blank

4.178. Potin, 0.39 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant right.

Rev. Bow and arrow.

4.179. Potin, 0.21 gm, 12 mm.



Obv. Bull couchant left.

Rev. Not clear.

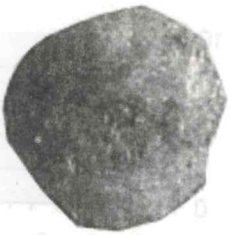
4.180. Potin, 0.21 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Bull right.

Rev. Blank.

Coin of Pallava King Kura

4.181. Potin, 0.14 gm, 10 mm.



Obv. Legend *Ku ṛa / rā jā.*

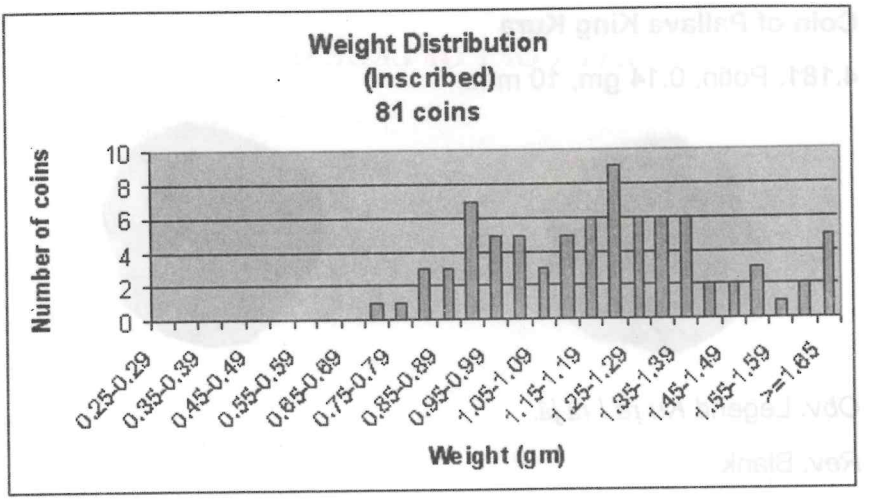
Rev. Blank.

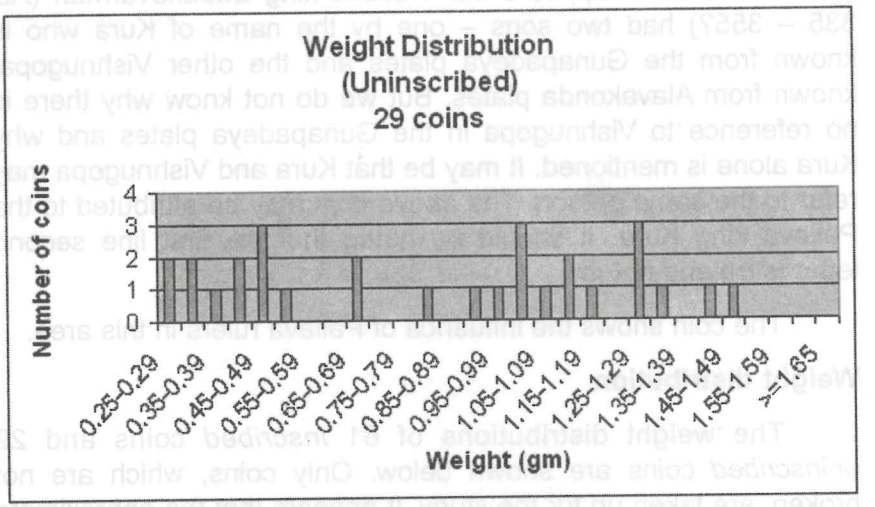
Siva Skandavarman was succeeded by his son Buddhavarman. It appears that Pallava king Buddhavarman (AD 335 – 355?) had two sons – one by the name of Kura who is known from the Gunapadeya plates and the other Vishnugopa, known from Alavakonda plates. But we do not know why there is no reference to Vishnugopa in the Gunapadeya plates and why Kura alone is mentioned. It may be that Kura and Vishnugopa may refer to the same person. The above coin may be attributed to the Pallava king Kura. It should be noted that the first line second letter is *rra* and not *ra*.

The coin shows the influence of Pallava rulers in this area.

Weight distribution

The weight distributions of 81 *inscribed* coins and 29 *uninscribed* coins are shown below. Only coins, which are not broken, are taken up for the study. It appears that the approximate weight standards (mean) prevalent for inscribed coins were – 0.9 gm and 1.2 gm, although coins with weights between 0.7 gm to 2 gm are seen. Lower weights of uninscribed coins are noticed – starting from 0.25 gm; probably weight standards (approximate) that existed were 0.25 gm, 0.5 gm, 0.75 gm, 1.0 gm and 1.25 gm.


Weight Distribution
(Inscribed)
81 coins
Number of coins
10
8
6
4
2
0
0.25-0.29
0.35-0.39
0.45-0.49
0.55-0.59
0.65-0.69
0.75-0.79
0.85-0.89
0.95-0.99
1.05-1.09
1.15-1.19
1.25-1.29
1.35-1.39
1.45-1.49
1.55-1.59
>=1.65
Weight (gm)


Weight Distribution
(Uninscribed)
29 coins
Number of coins
4
3
2
1
0
0.25-0.29
0.35-0.39
0.45-0.49
0.55-0.59
0.65-0.69
0.75-0.79
0.85-0.89
0.95-0.99
1.05-1.09
1.15-1.19
1.25-1.29
1.35-1.39
1.45-1.49
1.55-1.59
>=1.65
Weight (gm)

EYE COPY OF LEGENDS

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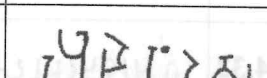
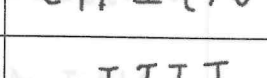
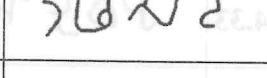
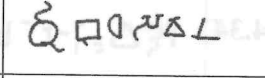
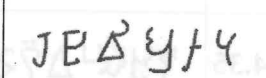
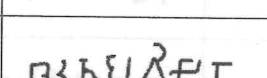
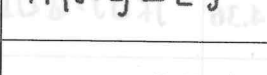
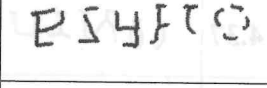
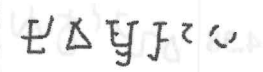
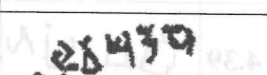
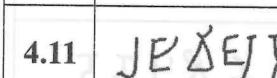
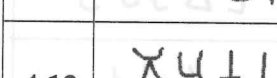
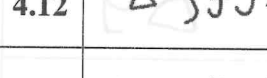
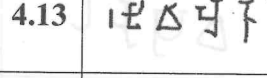
4.1	
4.2	
4.3	
4.4	
4.5	
4.6	
4.7	
4.8	
4.9	
4.10	

Coin No.	Legend
4.11	
4.12	
4.13	
4.14	
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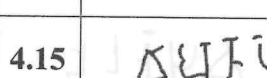
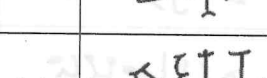
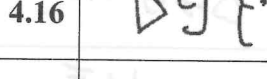
4.16	
4.17	
4.18	
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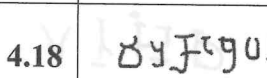
4.20	

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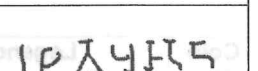
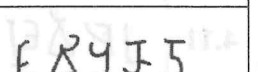
4.21	
4.22	
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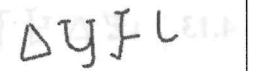
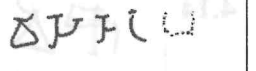
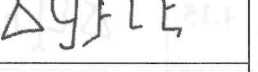
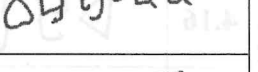
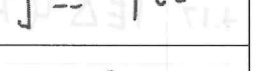
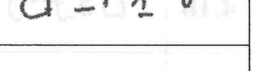
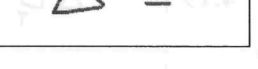
4.24	
4.25	
4.26	
4.27	
4.28	
4.29	
4.30	

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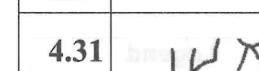
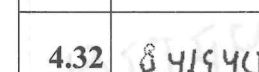
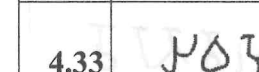
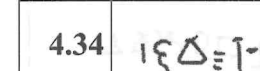
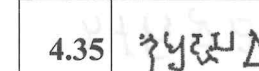
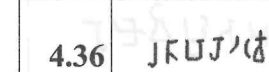
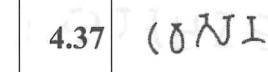
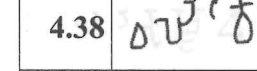
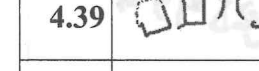
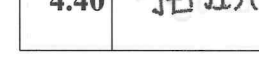
4.31	
4.32	
4.33	
4.34	
4.35	
4.36	
4.37	
4.38	
4.39	
4.40	

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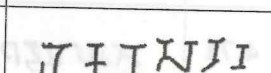
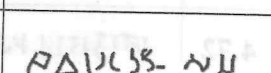
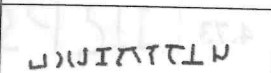
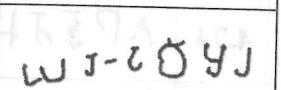
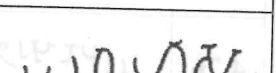
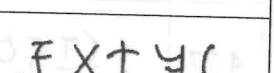
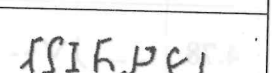
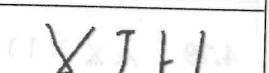
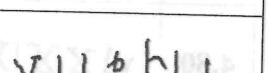
4.41	
4.42	
4.43	
4.44	
4.46	
4.47	
4.48	
4.49	
4.50	

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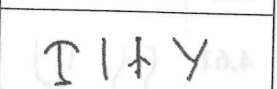
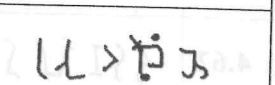
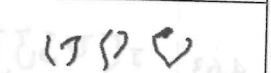
4.51	
4.52	
4.53	
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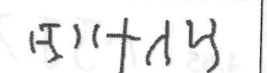
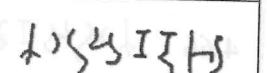
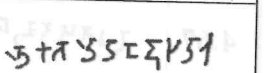
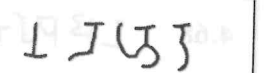
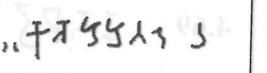
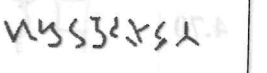
4.55	
4.56	
4.57	
4.58	
4.59	
4.60	

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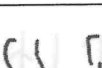
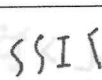
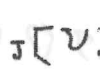
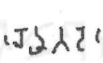
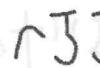
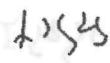
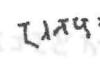
4.61	
4.62	
4.63	
4.64	
4.65	
4.66	
4.67	
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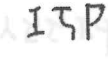
4.69	
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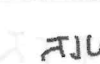
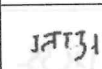
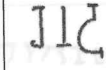
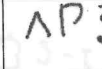
4.71	
4.72	
4.73	
4.74	
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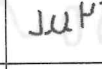
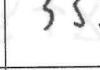
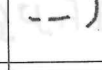
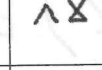
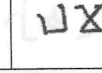
4.76	
4.77	
4.78	
4.79	
4.80	

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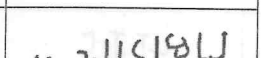
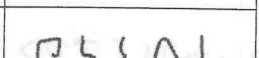
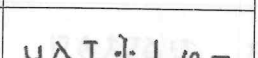
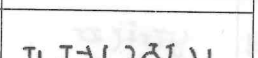
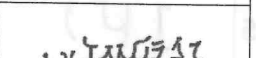
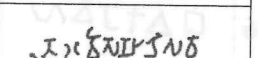
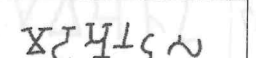
4.81	
4.82	
4.83	
4.84	
4.85	
4.86	
4.87	
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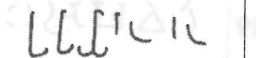
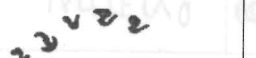
4.89	
4.90	

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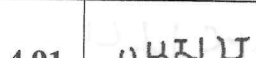
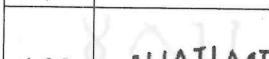
4.91	
4.92	
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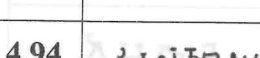
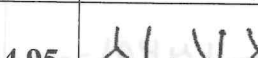
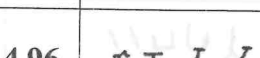
4.94	
4.95	
4.96	
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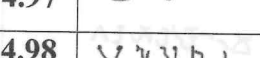
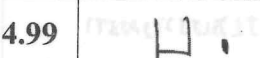
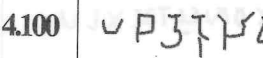
4.98	
4.99	
4.100	

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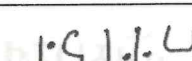
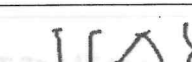
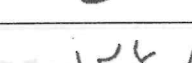
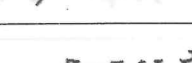
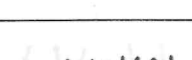
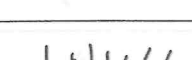
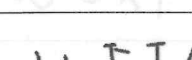
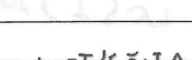
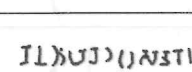
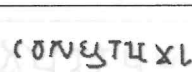
4.101	
4.102	
4.103	
4.104	
4.105	
4.106	
4.107	
4.108	
4.109	
4.110	

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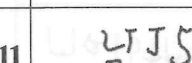
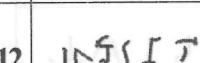
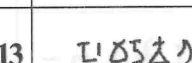
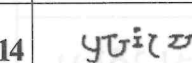
4.111	
4.112	
4.113	
4.114	
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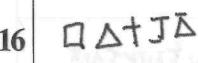
4.116	
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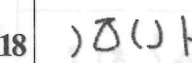
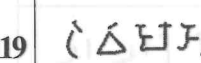
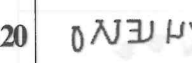
4.118	
4.119	
4.120	

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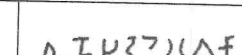
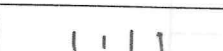
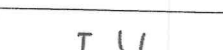
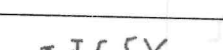
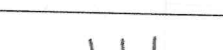
4.121	
4.122	
4.123	
4.124	
4.125	
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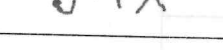
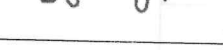
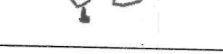
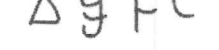
4.127	
4.128	
4.129	
4.130	

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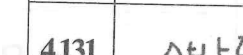
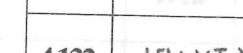
4.131	
4.132	
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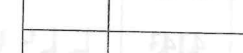
4.134	
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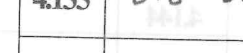
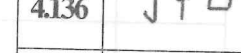
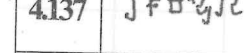
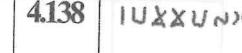
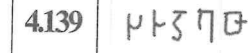
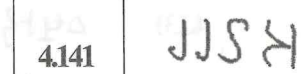
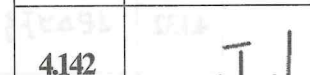
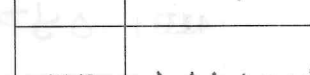
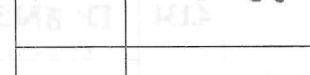
4.136	
4.137	
4.138	
4.139	
4.140	

Coin No.	Legend
4.141	
4.142	
4.143	
4.144	

5

COINS OF THE KADAMBAS OF BANAVASI

The first indigenous Karnataka kingdom was born when Mayurasharma, hoisted the flag of rebellion, retreated to his place, and wrested from the Pallavas a chunk of their political power and territory and established his own kingdom. Hd2006 brought to light for the *first time* the coins of the Kadambas of Banavasi. Both inscribed coins and uninscribed coins, definitely attributable to the Kadambas of Banavasi have been noticed.

Amongst the coins observed, the inscribed coins are mostly later in date, issued by the later rulers. One of the common theme in these coins is the presence of the device, *chakra*. The Kannada characters are inscribed in the space between the spokes of the chakra. The epigraphs of Banavasi Kadambas begin with an invocation of Siva or Vishnu indicating their Hindu faith. They also patronized Jainism. Buddhism was encouraged.

The chakra is one of the most popular symbols of ancient Indian art and tradition. In Vaishnaivism, it is sudharsana-chakra. In Buddhism and Jainism it is dharma-chakra. The main characteristic of chakra as a weapon was its ability to return to the hands of the master. The importance of chakra worship in ancient India is amply demonstrated by its repeated representations in early Indian art, some examples of which are at Sarnath, Sanchi, Bharhut, Bodhgaya, Amaravati, Nagarjunikonda and Mathura.

A frequent description of chakra as a time wheel gives an elastic account of the number of its spokes. As dharma-chakra and sudarsana-chakra, the wheel has thousand spokes emitting thousand rays of light. But as a time wheel (*kala-chakra*), the number of spokes vary on account of various divisions of time units of a year from three (*tryara*), five (*panchara*), six (*shadara*) and twelve (*dvadasara*), fifty (*satardhara*) and thousand (*ekachakram vartata, ekanemi sasraksaram prapourone pascha*) spokes. Thus, we find that chakra symbol has different aspects.

It is an object of worship, a weapon, a representation of Sun or fire, a chariot wheel with its intimate association with Vishnu, Buddha and Jaina Tirthankaras.

The representation of Indus valley seals containing the chakra symbol consists of a circle with a radial cross within. On the seals from Mohenjodaro and Harappa, it is depicted as a cross within a circle on the back of the bull. The symbol has four to six spokes while represented with the script. The symbol is painted with four spokes with a small circle in the centre on a pot-shred from Mohenjodaro.

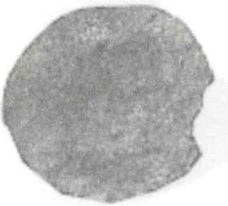
Amongst the uninscribed coins, variations of the chakra are observed with four, five and six spokes. Coins with geometrical devices and lotus like symbol are also seen. Amongst these, the lotus like symbol is frequently encountered. Various form of conch is also seen. They are seen in coins of various denominations. The wide die variations seen on these symbols indicate their use for a long period of time. The chronology of these coins is however far from certain. The attribution of these coins to the Kadambas of Banavasi is based on the presence of some of these symbols such as conch on the reverse of inscribed coins. As indicated earlier, the chakra was the main theme on the inscribed coin and hence the various uninscribed coins with chakra symbol can be attributed to the Kadamba rulers.

We also see the usage of the term *rasi* (*Dosharasi* and *Manarasi*) on the inscribed coins along with the wheel. As already stated, the Kannada characters are inscribed in the space between the spokes of the chakra. Rasi means sign in a zodiac, thus the chakra is depicted probably as a time-wheel.

With legend Śri Dosharāśi

Krishnavarma II sported the title *Sri Dosharasi* and thus the coins with the legend *Sri Dosharasi* and *Dosharasi* are attributed to him. During personal discussions, Rajashekarappa suggested that *Dosha* could mean darkness and represents the moon and Krishna. We also encounter the epithet *Sasamka* on the reverse of some of the coins, which also means moon.

5.1. Potin, 0.45 gm, 11 mm.



Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Do sha rā śi*.

Rev. Blank.

The above type was reported by Girijapathy and Subramanya.

5.2. Potin, 0.26 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Do sha rā śi*.

Rev. Blank.

5.3. Potin, 0.28 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Do sha rā śi*.

Rev. Kannada legend *Śa śā m ka h*.

5.4. Potin, 0.40 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Do sha rā śi.*

Rev. Kannada legend *Śa śā m ka h.*

5.5. Potin, 0.29 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Do sha rā śi.*

Rev. Kannada legend *Śa śā m ka h.*

5.6. Potin, 0.30 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Do sha rā śi.*

Rev. Kannada legend *Śa śā m ka h.*

The legend *Sasamkah* is not seen completely on the coins. The legend has been restored based on the legend on different coins.

With legend Dosharāśi ಶ ರ ಸ

5.7. Potin, 0.22 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with four spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Do sha rā śi*.

Rev. Blank.

5.8. Potin, 0.37 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with four spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Do sha rā śi*.

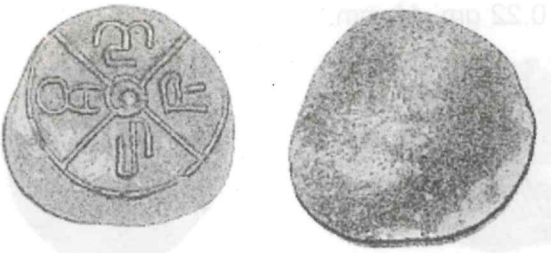
Rev. Blank.

5.9. Potin, 0.39 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with four spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Do sha rā śi*.

Rev. Blank.

5.10. Potin, 0.39 gm, 11 mm.



Obv. Chakra with four spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Do sha rā śi*.

Rev. Blank.

5.11. Potin, 0.47 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with four spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Do sha rā śi*.

Rev. Blank.

The above type was reported by Girijapathy and Subramanya.

With legend Śri Mānarāśi ಶ್ರೀಮಾನರಸಿ

Krishnavarma I founded the Triparvata branch of the Kadambas. After Krishnavarma I, his son Vishnuvarma succeeded him with the help of the Pallavas. He was succeeded by Simhavarma. Simha's son Krishnavarma II who succeeded him, captured Banavasi by killing Harivarma.

The legend *Sri Manarasi* is not encountered in the inscriptions and thus we have problem in precise attribution of the coins with the legend *Sri Manarasi*. However the following points need to be considered before making a tentative attribution.

1. The coins with legend *Sri Manarasi*, shows the influence of the Pallava coins, as some of the coins have conch or chakra on the reverse. Similar pattern is seen in Pallava coins where we have the bull on the obverse and devices such as conch, wheel, swastika, water pot etc. on the reverse.

2. As already stated, the Triparvata branch of rulers seems to have had the blessing of the Pallava kings.

3. Krishnavarma II minted coins with the legend *Sri Dosharasi* and *Dosharasi*. There is similarity in the obverse of these coins and the coins with the legend *Sri Manarasi*.

4. Amongst the inscribed coins of Kadambas of Banavasi seen in Hd2006, 70% of the inscribed coins had the legend *Sri Manarasi* thus indicating that the coins were minted over a long period.

5. Some of the coins with the legend *Sri Manarasi* are executed in crude characters, indicating deterioration of power.

The coins in all probability were minted either by

a. Ravivarma who ruled the longest and who was powerful with Punnatas, Alupas, Kongalvas and Pandyas being his subordinates. After his death, his son Harivarma, might have continued the coinage (especially those with the crude legend) before his rule was brought to an end by Krishnavarma II of the Triparvata line. Krishnavarma II who styled himself as *Sri Dosharasi* may have adopted the style of the coinage.

OR by

b. Krishnavarma II and his successors, since Krishnavarma II (and not his predecessors in the Triparvata line) first occupied Banavasi. Krishnavarma II might have introduced the *Sri Dosharasi* and *Dosharasi* coins and the *Sri Manarasi* coins were introduced later which were also adopted by his successors before the Badami Chalukyas came into power.

5.12. Potin, 0.48 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi.*

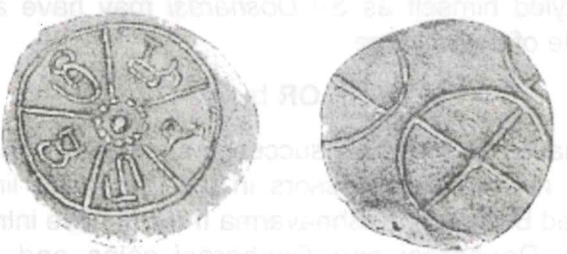
Rev. Two chakras, each with four spokes.

5.13. Potin, 0.31gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi.*

Rev. Two chakras, each with four spokes.

5.14. Potin, 0.40 gm, 11 mm.



Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi.*

Rev. Four chakras, each with four spokes; one is seen completely and the rest three are seen partly.

5.15. Potin, 0.29 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi.*

Rev. Two chakras, each with four spokes.

5.16. Potin, 0.32 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi.*

Rev. Four chakras, each with four spokes.

5.17. Potin, 0.40 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi.*

Rev. Two chakras, each with four spokes.

The above type was reported, first by Mukunda Prabhu who read the legend as *Sri Manaragi*. Girijapathy and Subramanya read the legend as *Srimadh Ravi*.

5.18. Potin, 0.32 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes, legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi*. Radial cross in the space formed between the centres of the spokes.

Rev. Conch.

5.19. Potin, 0.44 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes; in the space between the spokes legend in early Kannada characters *Śri Mā na rā śi*. Radial cross in the space formed between the centres of the spokes.

Rev. Two conches.

Uninscribed coins

The coin with six-petalled lotus seems to have been minted over a long period as can be seen from the die variations.

5.20. Potin, 0.83 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.21. Potin, 0.46 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.22. Potin, 0.36 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

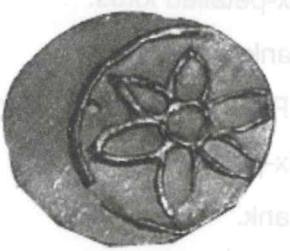
Rev. Blank.

5.23. Potin, 0.36 gm, 11 mm.

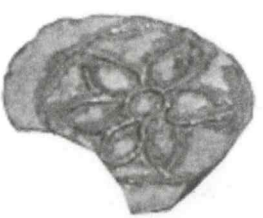
Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.20



5.21



5.22

5.23

5.24. Potin, 0.58 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.25. Potin, 0.46 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.26. Potin, 0.79 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.27. Potin, 0.41 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.28. Potin, 0.36 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.29. Potin, 0.54 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.30. Potin, 0.35 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

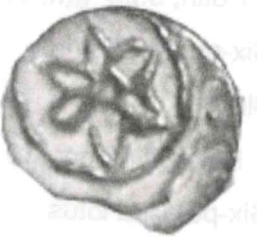
Rev. Blank.

5.31. Potin, 0.57 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.24



5.25

5.26

5.27

5.28

5.29

5.30

5.31

5.32. Potin, 0.26 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.33. Potin, 0.55 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.34. Potin, 0.58 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Six-petalled lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.35. Potin, 0.70 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Lotus.

Rev. Blank.

5.32

5.33

5.34

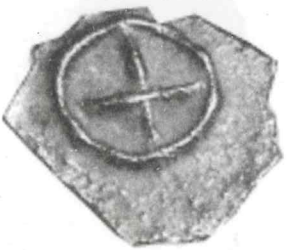
5.35

5.36. Potin, 0.30 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Chakra with four spokes.

Rev. Blank.

5.37. Potin, 0.43 gm, 10 mm.



Obv. Chakra with four spokes.

Rev. Blank.

5.38. Potin, 0.34 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Chakra with four spokes.

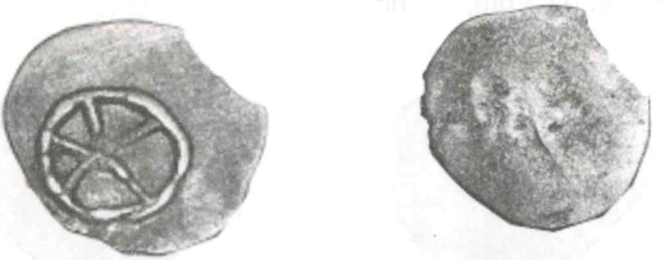
Rev. Blank.

5.39. Potin, 0.20 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Chakra with four spokes within a dotted border.

Rev. Blank.

5.40. Potin, 0.46 gm, 15 mm.



Obv. Chakra with five spokes.

Rev. Blank.

5.41. Potin, 0.39 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes.

Rev. Blank.

5.42. Potin, 0.35 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Chakra with five spokes.
Rev. Blank.

5.43. Potin, 0.40 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Chakra with six spokes.
Rev. Blank.

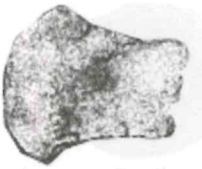
5.44. Potin, 0.54 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with six spokes.
Rev. Blank.

5.45. Potin, 0.32 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Chakra with six spokes within a dotted border.
Rev. Blank.

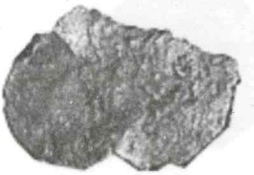
5.46. Potin, 0.07 gm, 6 mm.



Obv. Chakra with six spokes within a dotted border.

Rev. Blank.

5.47. Potin, 0.24 gm, 10 mm.



Obv. Chakra with six spokes within a dotted border.
Rev. Blank.

5.48. Potin, 0.29 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Chakra.
Rev. Blank.

5.49. Potin, 0.22 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Chakra.
Rev. Blank.

5.50. Potin, 0.33 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Chakra.
Rev. Blank.

5.51. Potin, 0.24 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Conch within a dotted border.
Rev. Blank.

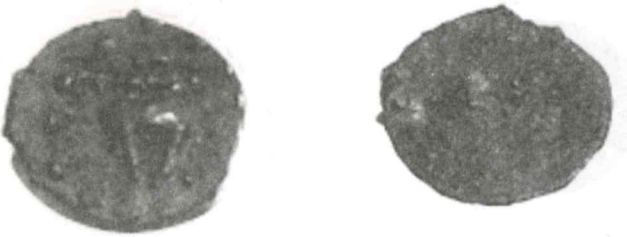
5.52. Potin, 0.12 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Conch within a dotted border.
Rev. Blank.

5.53. Potin, 0.16 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Conch within a dotted border.
Rev. Blank.

5.54. Potin, 0.24 gm, 9 mm.



Obv. Conch within a dotted border.

Rev. Blank.

5.55. Potin, 0.21 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Conch within a dotted border.

Rev. Blank.

5.56. Potin, 0.28 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Conch within a dotted border.

Rev. Blank.

5.57. Potin, 1.15 gm, 15 mm.

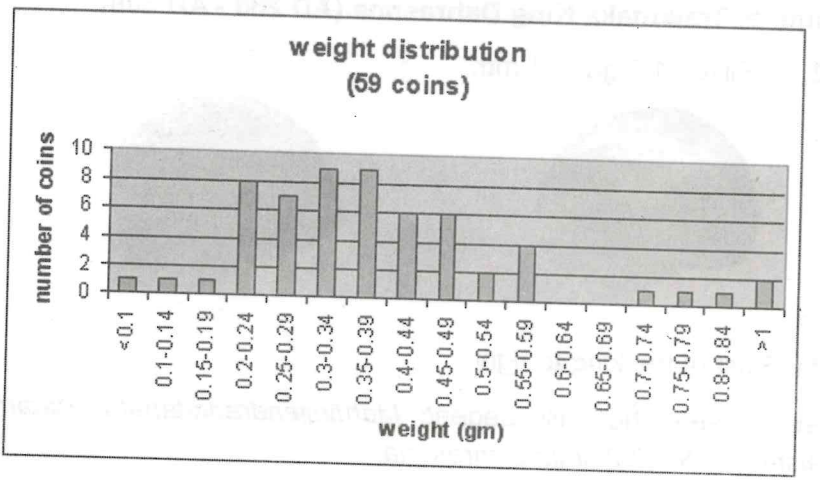
Obv. Conch within a dotted border.
Rev. Blank.

5.58. Potin,1.23 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Conch within a dotted border.
Rev. Blank.

Weight distribution

The weight distribution of 59 inscribed and uninscribed coins is shown below.. It appears that the approximate weight standards (mean) prevalent for inscribed coins were – 0.25 gm and 0.4 gm. Lower weights of uninscribed coins are noticed – starting from 0.07 gm and two coins with conch device weigh 1.15 gm and 1.23 gm.



6

MISCELLANEOUS COINS

Hd2006 also yielded coins of Western Kshatraps, Traikutakas and Kalachuris. These are described here. L. Subramanya of Shimoga provided the photographs of these coins.

Coin of Western Kshatrapa Rudrasena II (AD 255 – AD 278)

6.1. Silver, 1.9 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bust of the king to right.

Rev. Three-arched hill with wavy line below. Legend *Rajno kshatrapasa Viradāmaputrasa rajno mahākshatrapasa Rudrasenasa*.

Coins of Traikutaka King Dahrasena (AD 260 - AD 300)

6.2. Silver, 1.5 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Bust of the king to right.

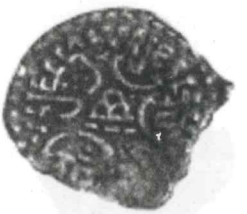
Rev. Three-arched hill. Legend *Mahārājendradattaputra Parama Vaishnava Śri Mahārāja Dahrasena*.

6.3. Silver, 1.7 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Similar to 6.2.

Rev. Similar to 6.2.

6.4. Silver, 2.0 gm, 13 mm.



Obv. Similar to 6.2.

Rev. Similar to 6.2.

6.5. Silver, 1.9 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Similar to 6.2.

Rev. Similar to 6.2.

6.6. Silver, 1.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Similar to 6.2.

Rev. Similar to 6.2.

Coin of Kalachuri King Krishnaraja (AD 550 – AD 575)

6.7. Silver, 1.45 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Bust of the king to right.

Rev. Seated bull right. Legend *Parama maheshvara mātā pitri pādānudhyāta Śri Krishna Rājā.*

7

CONCLUSION

1. Hd2006 brought to light several coins of significance. The coins observed in the hoard included coins of the Chutus, coins assignable to the dark age of the south Indian history (c. AD 250 – AD 350) and coins of the Kadambas of Banavasi. Many of the coins are observed for the first time.

2. One punchmarked coin was noticed in the pre-Satavahana or Mauryan levels during the excavations conducted by the Karnataka Directorate of Archaeology and Museums. Five punchmarked coins in completely worn out condition was noticed in Hd2006. These are not sufficient evidence of Mauryan control over the region.

3. Satavahana coins, especially of the later rulers, were noticed in sizeable numbers in Hd2006 indicating the presence (and possibly control) of this empire in the region. Two types of coins were noticed – one local in origin, the prototype of which seems to have been followed by successive dynasties that ruled the place. They are characterized by thin fabric and weakly struck legends. Most of them were in broken condition. The second sets of coins are similar to those found in other hoards.

4. Copper coins of Chutus were found in Hd2006, and a fresh look at the genealogy of the rulers was made. It is possible that the lead coins of the Chutus were not minted at Banavasi but at other places like Chandravalli, as can be seen from the lack of sizeable number of coins from the place.

5. Hd2006 brought to light for the first time, coins assignable to the period AD 250 – AD 400. These are characterized by the presence of the bull and legend on the obverse and bow and arrow device on the reverse.

6. Some of the kings known from the coins are – *Ajanamdasa*,

Khaphisada, *Budhasavana* and *Raja Vipu*. The coins with legends *Raja Vipu* and *Vipu* were issued over a longer period as can be seen from the numerous die variations. It appears that a king by name *Vipu* seems to have had control of the place over a long period of time. This should be the name of the king as the name is prefixed with *Raja*.

7. Many coins assignable to the period AD 250 – AD 400 (based on palaeography) have legends, which in many cases are not intelligible. Confusion also arises because some of the letters may have represented numeral. Since no supporting evidence for the period is available either through the way of inscriptions or otherwise, it is difficult to make intelligence out of the legends on the coins. Discovery of inscriptions for the period will throw more light on the coins. The reading of the coins may also get revised based on further information.

8. *In the absence of additional information than what is available, the coins classified as belonging to the period AD 250 – AD 400 may be assigned to one of the following dynasties.*

   a) The Chutu Pallavas, as the bull seen on these coins are similar to the depiction of bull on early Pallava seals. We also find a link between Sivalananda coins and these coins. The bow and arrow observed for the first time in the Sivalananda series of Chutu coins continue as the reverse symbol on most of these coins. The coins have one to four of this device on the reverse. At least one of the coins has the legend *Ajanamdasa* – name with Ananda surname. In this context we may also refer to the observation made by B. Rajashekarappa. According to him, the capital of early Kadambas was not Banavasi but Chandravalli (just beside Chitradurga) whose previous name was Sulgal [B. Rajashekarappa, 2006]. According to him, the capital could have been moved to Banavasi at a later date. His revised reading of the Chandravalli inscription [B.Rajashekarappa, 1990] also provides evidence that Mayuravarman was not as powerful as he appeared

through the earlier reading of the inscription by M.H. Krishna, where it appeared as though Mayuravarma had wins over Traikutakas, Abhiras and Pallavas.

b) Early Kadamba rulers – Mayuravarma and his immediate successors. The palaeography on some of the coins match the palaeography of Mayuravarma's inscription. Since not much is known about the early rulers except through the inscriptions of later rulers, it is difficult to precisely attribute the coins (especially if the legends are the titles borne by the kings). It should also be noted that Hd2006 brought to light the coins of later Kadamba rulers. It is also likely that the coins with the numerals indicate, the year from the beginning of Mayuravarma's rule.

c) Both Chutu Pallavas and early Kadamba rulers.

9. Hd2006 also brought to light the coins, which can definitely be attributed to the Kadambas of Banavasi. The inscribed coins carry the legend *Sri Dosharasi*, *Dosharsi* and *Sri Manarasi*. Coins with legend *Sri Dosharasi* and *Dosharasi* can be assigned to Krishnavarma II who is known to have borne these titles in his inscriptions. The legend *Sri Manarasi* is not encountered in the inscriptions and thus we have problem in precise attribution of the coins with the legend *Sri Manarasi*. The coins in all probability were minted either by:

a) Ravivarma who ruled the longest and who was powerful with Punnatas, Alupas, Kongalvas and Pandyas being his subordinates. After his death, his son Harivarma, might have continued the coinage (especially those with the crude legend) before his rule was brought to an end by Krishnavarma II of the Triparvata line. Krishnavarma II who styled himself as *Sri Dosharasi* may have adopted the style of the coinage.

OR by

b) Krishnavarma II and his successors, since Krishnavarma II (and not his predecessors in the Triparvata line) first occupied Banavasi. Krishnavarma II might have introduced the *Sri Dosharasi* and *Dosharasi* coins and the *Sri Manarasi* coins were introduced later which were also adopted by his successors before the Badami Chalukyas came into power.

10. Several uninscribed coins of Kadambas of Banavasi have also been noticed in Hd2006. These are assigned to this dynasty based on the similarity of the devices found in these coins with those of inscribed coins.

11. One coin each of western Kshatrapa Rudrasena II and Kalachuri king Krishnaraja were noticed in Hd2006. Five coins of Traikutaka king Dahrasena were also encountered.

12. A coin of Pallava King Kura was part of Hd2006.

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